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GENERAL NEWS.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Important Naval Changes – Indian Troubles in Arizona—Tax on Syrup—Legal Aid in the Tobacco Business—Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Navy Department has just issued the following order:

General Order 159, for the more economical administration of the naval service, dated Aug. 29, 1870, having been, from various causes, relaxed to some extent during the past year, is hereby renewed, and will be hereafter conformed to, with modifications as follows: First—From and after the 1st of October next, no retired officer of the navy above the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, except naval constructors, shall be assigned or remain upon regular active duty, except as member of the Light-house Board, and at the Naval Asylum. And the regular term of duty for retired officers ordered to remain upon duty on said Board or at the asylums, or of navy-yards or stations, shall cease upon the reporting of the officers ordered for their relief. Second—The second section of General Order No. 159 is hereby rescinded. Third—The third section of General Order No. 159 will remain in force. Fourth—The Boards for the examination of officers for promotion, and for the retired list, are hereby consolidated into one, and will hereafter consist of not more than five members. Fifth—No more officers shall be ordered to the several navy-yards and stations than will be necessary to discharge the duties required there, unless when they are ordered for the purposes of exercise and instructions. This order is made after careful consideration, and it is believed to be in accordance with the spirit of the existing laws and necessary for the welfare of the service, and it will not be relaxed in any instance.

GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

THREATENING INDIAN DIFFICULTIES IN ARIZONA.

The Indian Bureau has received a letter from H. BERDELL, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona, dated Arizona City, Aug. 19, in which, after referring to a previous communication informing the Bureau of the lawless conduct of the Pima and Maricopa Indians, and threats of trespass outside of the Gila River Reservation, he reports the same turbulent conduct on the Agency, and expresses his opinion that the affairs of the Agency are in a critical condition as regards an outbreak upon and off the reservation. The Pima Indians by their threats have caused the licensed traders to close up their store on the reservation, and threaten to tear down their house and take the goods, because the traders will not pay silver for their wheat, which has never been done on the reservation. It appears, also, that the Agent has no power to command good behavior of the Indians, and Supervisor BERDELL has solicited assistance from Fort McDowell, the nearest military post. In accordance with the suggestion of the Indian Bureau, the Acting Secretary of the Interior transmitted these papers to the War Department for its information, with recommendations that troops be furnished to guard property and control the Indians in the vicinity of the Gila River Agency, if possible to do so.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX ON SYRUP.

Commissioner DOUGLAS has addressed a letter to Supervisor FULTON, of Baltimore, Md., in which he says that syrups which are a simple product of higher refining, or which result from such process, or from the process of manufacturing or crystallizing rock candy are not liable to stamp tax under Schedule C when sold as saccharine or sweetening material. If, however, such syrups are converted from general to specific or particular use, by the addition of flavoring materials, they would then be liable to the stamp tax.

PROTECTION TO TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

In answer to numerous complaints from tobacco manufacturers, of infringements upon the law to their detriment by peddlers and others, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue solicits co-operation in protecting both the Government and the parties who make complaints from such illegal traffic, and promises, in every instance, where facts are furnished his office, to prosecute offenders to the extent of his authority.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

The Church Rebellion in Hudson, N. Y.—What the People Say.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 9.—It having been reported that Bishop CONROY had directed Father O'SULLIVAN to resume the pastorate of St. Mary's Church, in this city, the Vigilance Committee organized some time ago by the persons designated as the "rebels," held a meeting last evening and unanimously resolved to resist his admission to the church at all hazards. The action was decided on after consultation with many leading members of the parish. They claim that that organization has been greatly strengthened during the suspension of Father O'SULLIVAN, and that they can defend what they claim to be their right against any force the priest can array against them. They express deep indignation at the reported action of Bishop CONROY in reinstating Father O'SULLIVAN, and assert that he has acted in bad faith with them in the matter, and wholly contrary to what they were led to believe he would do. The rebels have called a meeting at St. Mary's school-room, this evening, to perfect their organization and adopt a plan of operation in case they are forced to extreme measures; and should Father O'SULLIVAN attempt to enter the church to-morrow, serious trouble may occur. They assert that Bishop CONROY'S threat of excommunication will have no influence whatever with their action, and declare that "it is no part of the duty of a good Catholic to submit to the ministrations of a bad man."

Escape of Prisoners from the Salem Jail, New-Jersey.

SALEM, N. J., Sept. 9.—About noon yesterday five prisoners confined in the Salem Jail were brought from their cells for dinner, and while the attention of the jailor was diverted from them, they escaped through a hole that had been cut through the dining-room floor from an adjoining cell, and thence through the cellar to the outside of the jail. An alarm was given and pursuit made, but they have not yet been captured. They are described as follows: DAVID LAMB, a mulatto, aged thirty, of small stature, imprisoned for larceny; THOS. CHAMBERLAIN, white, aged twenty-five, imprisoned for burglary, heavy set, about five feet six, light hair, blue eyes; JOHN SHORTT, colored, aged twenty-five, imprisoned for forgery, about five feet eight; CHAS. WHITE, aged twenty, slightly built, imprisoned for forgery; and FRANCIS TRUSTIE, description unknown. A reward is offered for the return of any of them to Salem.

TROUBLE IN ARKANSAS.

The Presence of Kuklux Denied—President Grant to be Called on for Martial Law.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 9.—The citizens of Sabastian County held a meeting a few days since and denounced the report that there were Kuklux in that county. The *Gazette* says the militia organizing in the various portions of the State are being armed, and that the Governor is expected to call on the President to declare martial law in several counties. The citizens along the line of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad are holding meetings, and passing resolutions indorsing the action of the old Board of Directors in taking charge of the road.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9—7½ P. M.—The area of the highest pressure has moved from New-Jersey eastward, after extending from Maine to Virginia. The low barometer from Iowa to Lake Superior has been rapidly succeeded by an area of high pressure, and now appears as a belt of barometric depression from Arkansas to Lake St. Clair. The low barometer off the South Atlantic coast has probably moved eastward slowly, and is apparently developing into a severe storm in the Gulf Stream. Cloudy weather with North-easterly winds continues on the South Atlantic coast. Clear weather, with falling barometer prevails in the Middle and Eastern States. Brisk southerly winds from Lake Superior to Missouri, are now replaced by fresh Northerly winds. Light rain has fallen in Wisconsin and Eastern Nebraska. The barometer has risen decidedly at the Rocky Mountain stations.

PROBABILITIES.

Cloudy weather is probable for Sunday from Lake Erie to Missouri. Clear weather, with rising barometer, north of this area; southerly winds, with light rains, on the Gulf coast west of Florida: north-easterly winds on the South Atlantic; falling barometer, with increasing cloudiness and easterly winds, in the Middle and Eastern States.

Central Park Meteorological Report.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending at 2 P. M. yesterday:

BAROMETER.

	Inches.
Mean	30.066
Maximum at 9 A. M., Sept. 9	30.416
Maximum at 5 A. M., Sept. 7	29.866
Range	.550

THERMOMETER.

	Degrees.
Mean	66.6
Maximum at 4 P. M., Sept. 6	83.
Maximum at 6 A. M., Sept. 8	52.
Range	31.

REMARKS.

No rain this week.

Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 666 miles.

Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	57	66	68	71	68
Stand of bar. in inch	30.55	..	30.40	..	30.81

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahr., 62.

TRAGEDY IN KANSAS.

A Dentist Murders His Wife and Child and Kills Himself.

On Tuesday evening last, the citizens of Lawrence, Kansas, were startled by a report that Dr. E. E. MARCH, a dentist, residing about five miles from the city limits, had murdered his wife and child, and then killed himself. From relatives of the deceased, and others, the reporter of the Lawrence *Republican Journal* obtained the following details of the lamentable affair:

Mrs. A. D. MARCH said: I am mother of the deceased, Dr. MARCH; about five o'clock, I was sitting in the front room; the room occupied by MARCH and wife adjoins; I heard a noise as of somebody vomiting in their room, and thinking some one was sick, I went in and found the doctor with his head partially under the bed, over a pan. I went to him and placed my hand on his forehead to sustain him in his vomiting spell; while standing in this position, I looked on the bed and saw his little girl, all covered with blood, lying near the foot of the bed; I was so frightened that I dropped the doctor's head and left the room, in search of his cousin, M. L. MARCH, who was in the stable; he came in soon after.

MARY WATKINS said: I am a friend of all the deceased. I was on a visit to the family. About half-past five, as I was arranging the supper-table in the kitchen, I heard a noise—a gurgling sound, as of some one choking—in the room adjoining, and occupied as a bedroom by Dr. MARCH and wife. I went into the room and saw blood all over the bed, and the doctor lying on the floor with his head over a pan. I at once ran outside and cried out to M. L. MARCH, the doctor's cousin, that the doctor was bleeding to death. I had been in the bedroom hardly five minutes before, and the doctor was sitting beside his wife and child fanning them. They were apparently fast asleep.

Dr. J. M. STILL, of Eudora, was summoned, and told our reporter that the parties were all killed from cuts in the throat with a sharp instrument; that the cuts were probably made with a razor, which was found near the doctor in the room, covered with blood; that Mrs. MARCH was deeply cut on the left side of the neck. ANNIE, the little girl, was gashed in a shocking manner on the right side of the neck. The doctor's head was nearly severed from his body. In all three cases the jugular vein and windpipe were cut through. Death must have taken place within ten minutes after the receipt of the wounds.

Dr. E. E. MARCH was a dentist by profession, and had practised in Lawrence at several different times. He had long been known to be partially insane, but nothing dangerous was ever manifested during his insane spells. His father died only a short time since, and the doctor took his death very much to heart. Mrs. MARCH, his wife, and his two children, had all been sick for some time, and the doctor had appeared much depressed in consequence of it. His son, feeling much better, had just gone out for a short walk. His wife and child had just fallen asleep, and under the effects of temporary insanity he had first cut his little girl's throat, then his wife's, and then his own. Not a word was heard spoken by either of the deceased. His neighbors all unite in the statement that he was universally kind and affectionate toward his wife and children, and that he was apparently much loved by them. No quarrel of any kind had taken place in the house, to their knowledge. Dr. MARCH was thirty-four years of age, his wife thirty-seven, and ANNIE, the little girl, eight years old. The boy, who by his absence from the room probably escaped death, is thirteen years of age.

The Newburg Suicide.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The inquest in the case of SUSAN WATTS, the supposed suicide, was resumed this afternoon. The testimony showed that death resulted from an overdose of laudanum. The woman declared before death that it was her own act. The surgeons who made the post-mortem examination said the discolorations found on the body were only post-mortem appearances, and were not caused by violence. The woman herself purchased the laudanum and drank two ounces of it. Her husband, EDWARD WATTS, was held to bail to await the result of the inquest. He will probably be discharged. The inquest was adjourned to Monday evening.

Political Meeting in Louisiana—Whites and Blacks Acting in Unison.

MINDEN, La., Sept. 9.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of whites and blacks of Claiborne Parish was held here today. Great unanimity prevailed. All business houses were closed. Resolutions were passed ignoring Federal politics; insisting on the most rigorous economy in State expenditures consistent with the dignity and protection of all citizens of all classes and colors in the free exercise of civil and political rights; recommending the adoption of laws adequate to the punishment of officials for peculation and malfeasance in office; urging the abolition of unnecessary office, and the repeal of Election and Printing laws; disavowing sympathy with any existing political party or clique; rebuking appeals to prejudices of the past, and calling on every parish in the State to hold meetings and appoint delegates to the State Convention.

THE EASTERN RAILROAD.

Some of the Plans to Avert Disasters in Future—Action of a Citizens' Committee.

The Committee of five, appointed by citizens of Swampscott, Mass., at their recent meeting, had an interview with President BROWNE, of the Eastern Railroad Company, on Thursday, in reference to the Revere disaster, and have since made public the following report of its results:

The undersigned, a committee appointed at a public meeting of the citizens and residents of Swampscott, in reference to the late calamity at Revere, on the Eastern Railroad, feeling that the seriousness of those from whom their appointment came, calls for a public accountability on their part, make this preliminary report through the columns of the Press. The resolution at the public meeting at Swampscott properly limits the Committee to the consideration and suggestion of "means to prevent the recurrence of such horrors," leaving to regularly-constituted authorities the solemn inquiries which may determine the question of individual responsibility for the overwhelming disaster which fills the public heart and mind.

While time and careful investigation must be allowed to enable them to assist in securing the development and means of enforcement of suitable measures of reform in railroad discipline, they have desired to obtain immediately some additional provisions for the convenience and safety of passengers on the Eastern Railroad. With this view, they drafted certain requests, covering the most obvious points requiring present attention, which were submitted to the President of the Company in an interview on the 7th inst.

They were:

1. To place a sufficient number of men in the Boston station, to be known by a uniform or an official badge, to answer inquiries and direct passengers to the proper cars.
2. To have placards placed on each car of a train, indicating the stations at which it is to stop.
3. To supply additional cars sufficient to seat all passengers, and obviate delay in making up trains.
4. To adopt modern brakes to stop a train as promptly as possible, and within the shortest space, and such other approved appliances to secure safety as are in use upon first-class roads.
5. To immediately station guards upon the curves between Boston and Revere, and, as soon as practicable, establish a thorough system of telegraphic signals, at least as far as Beverly and upon the Saugus branch.
6. To immediately put in a siding at the Saugus Branch Junction.
7. To run no extra or excursion trains until the rolling-stock is adequately increased, and the best provisions for safety have been adopted.
8. To use no camphene, kerosene, or other inflammable liquid, in the lighting of cars.
9. To provide more ample accommodations at the Boston station, and, by a railing and gates, protect passengers from danger and unnecessary delay.

As the result of the conference, they have to report that, to the first four requests the President gave his unqualified assent, and pledged immediate action; to the fifth, he replied that it should be laid before the directors without delay, and that in his opinion the measure suggested would be adopted at once; to the sixth, that the work should be commenced as soon as practicable; to the seventh, that no encouragement should be offered excursionists and no excursion trains should be run if it could be avoided; to the eigth he gave an unqualified assent, and to the ninth replied that the subject had for some time engrossed and is now occupying the earnest attention of the directors, and gave the most positive assurance in his own and their behalf that everything in their power should be done to effect the object of the request that could be accomplished by a liberal use of money.

While discussing the seventh item, it was thought to be a duty to bring to the notice of the President that the trains had been deranged and overcrowded, this very week, by carrying a large number of firemen to a muster at Portsmouth—at reduced rates. It was represented to him that the public would feel that the directors, while admitting their insufficient supply of cars, had no right to invite disaster by reducing fares to attract unusual travel for any class or for any purpose.

Having stated as exactly as possible the substance of the conference, and the promises thus made to the public, it is reasonable to add that the President manifested the utmost readiness to receive the suggestions of the Committee, as coming from an interested public entitled to deference. The character and spirit of the assurances given lead the Committee to hope for the prompt use of new precautions of safety. They report this first step as the only initiative of future ones to be taken in the direction pointed out by the resolution referred to.

E. R. MUDGE,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
ELLIS W. MORTON,
JAMES L. LITTLE,
CHARLES P. CURTIS.

THE TURF.

Goldsmith Maid's Fast Time at Cold Springs.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* gives the subjoined account of the race at Cold Springs on Wednesday afternoon last. The course over which *Goldsmith Maid* made such unprecedented time, has since been measured and found to be sixty-nine feet more than a mile in length:

The horses were both in good condition, and as they appeared in front of the grand stand—HICKOK first with *Lucy*, followed soon after by BUDD DOBLE with *Goldsmith Maid*—and were given a little warming before the scoring commenced, the admiration of the audience was equally divided. HICKOK had his usual good luck on this course in drawing for positions, and got the inside for *Lucy*. The animals were rung up at 3¼ o'clock, and got away on the first heat in three-quarters of an hour afterward. At the strike of the bell *Lucy* was a neck ahead, but the *Maid's* driver had nodded for the word, and it was evident we were to witness something better than what is generally known as fast time in the West. Keeping nearly side by side, the quarter-post was reached in 34½ seconds, with *Lucy's* nose in the front, and the relative positions of the horses remained the same until the half mile was gained, in 1:12. As they turned into the homestretch, crossing the three-quarter line in 1:47, with the *Maid* leading, the expectation of the lookers-on was great, and men and boys recklessly thronged the track to witness the work that was in progress. Down they came at a greater pace than was made on any other portion of the course, DOBLE'S mare passing the score in 2:20½, and *Lucy* following at the wheel of *Goldsmith's* sulky.

As the horses appeared for the second heat, and it was known that it would be the fastest heat of the day, many were the conjectures and speculations as to the probable time, and sporting men were profuse in predictions that 2:19 would not be beaten. The result showed that this was very much of a mistake. The animals passed under the wire with the *Maid's* head in advance, going at great speed. The advantage of the lead and the inside were fully improved by DOBLE. As they got around the first turn, *Goldsmith* made a couple of skips, but immediately came down to her work in fine style. *Lucy* imitated the *Maid* by going up, and as they went by the first post the latter was a full length ahead. The distance was increased on the backstretch, and as they turned in for the final brush *Lucy* was still away in the rear. Along the last quarter they sped, and *Goldsmith Maid* took the heat in 2:17. As was perfectly natural, the announcement of the time on the board was received with loud applause.

The third heat was of course expected to be much slower than the previous one, but the record is very good, and only adds to the interest in the race. *Goldsmith Maid* took the lead on the first quarter, and passed the stake in 35 seconds. She increased her distance gradually to the next pole, making it in 1:10, and the third in 1:46. *Lucy* was generally behind two lengths in this half mile, but closed up a little as they came from under the shade of the trees, and the two came home with ORRIN lapping the *Maid's* wheel. Time—2:20¼.

SUMMARY.

COLD SPRING COURSE, MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6.—Race for a purse of $4,000; mile heats; three in five, to harness.

Budd Doble names Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
Orrin Hickok names Lucy	2	2	2

Time—2:20½, 2:17, 2:20¼.

While this is the best time that has ever been made on the turf, we wish to give a little information which will prevent any one from questioning its accuracy. We now speak of the 2:17 heat. The judges compared their watches, and the result was 2:16½, 2:16¾, and 2:17. It was decided to take the greatest time, and this was done, thus preventing any intimation that the record was placed too low.

RACES IN KENTUCKY.

List of Horses Entered for the Races on Monday—Longfellow to Run on Tuesday.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 9.—The following horses are certain to take part in the race to be run at this place on Monday, in the first race, a sweepstakes for three-year olds, mile heats, *Hollywood, Vortigern, Little Girl, Bugaroon,* RICHARDS' *War Dance* filly, *Ginger* and *Sauce Box*. The following will run in the second race, mile dash: *Molacchi, Steve Atchison,* ARNOLD'S colt *Billy Williamson, Gaberlunzie, Jualassie, Matilda,* and *Exchange*. *Longfellow* will run on Tuesday in a two-mile-heat race. Large numbers of people have already arrived.

NO RACE.

A High Wind Prevents the Saratoga Four-Mile Dash.

Scenes at the Village and the Lake—The Taylor-Winship Crew the Favorites—Almost a Race Between Them and the Dutchess County Men—The St. John Challenge Accepted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 9.—The rays of the sun dawned this morning on a new era in the amusements and sports of gay Saratoga, and, judging from the very favorable aspect of the weather, everything appeared to welcome with bright and sunny gladness the Inaugural Saratoga Regatta. The sky was clear and bright, and not a cloud blotted the unbroken expanse of delicate blue that stretched from horizon to horizon. There is a wonderful difference in this fashionable resort within the past few days, for silks, satins, and laces have given place to eager groups of men discussing the all-prevailing topic of boat-racing, criticising the condition of the men, their muscle, nerve and endurance, and all with the one grand object foremost in their inmost thoughts—the expansion of the almighty dollar. Passing from crowd to crowd there was much to learn in the different species of the *genus homo* with which I came in contact. Here to the right were a group of ruddy-faced Canadians, talking eagerly, and arguing as to what could be the reason the Tyne crew did not fetch as much in the pools as the Taylor-Winship men. They appeared to ignore all other countrymen but the natives of English soil, and honestly speaking, I do not believe they dreamt for one moment that it was within the bounds of possibility for an American crew to vanquish the North-of-England oarsmen. Standing on the far end of the verandah were a mixed group of New-Yorkers and North River men. The discussion between these was of a very animated nature, and now and then the offer of "I'll bet you five hundred dollars the WARD brothers beat the BIGLIN-COULTER crew," showed very plainly the subject of their conversation. The love of home loomed very plainly to the fore, even under the rough exterior in which it was clothed, and each man wanted to back his own countryman. Of course, there were exceptions to this rule, and they might be found in that group in the bar-room. They were all flashily dressed and bedecked with a glittering display of diamonds that denoted the New-York sport and Tammany politician. With these men home had no influence nor home connections, they were simply gamblers, and bet their money on the Taylor-Winship crew because they felt sure they would win, and laughed in their sleeves at the green countrymen who put up their money on their friends.

The village presented a very busy appearance shortly after breakfast, but presently the sports gradually disappeared, and seeking for them I was led to the billiard-room of the Grand Union, where Dr. UNDERWOOD was selling the pools. There was a visible difference in the aspect of affairs this morning to that of the previous evening, and where units formed the stakes on Friday night they were betting hundreds this morning. The pools were selling about the same ratio, but if anything the Taylor-Winship crew had increased in the public estimation, and were in greater demand than ever. The following is a list of some of the pools sold:

Taylor-Winship	$150	$200	$125	$300	$250
Ward Brothers	45	54	39	94	80
Biglin-Coulter	35	41	28	71	36
Tyne	40	52	41	82	70
McKee Dutchess County	9	11	6	14	20

About noon the speculators became wearied of their labors and strolled away, cooling their parched throats with a glass of Congress water. The preparations for the start to the lake were early apparent, and the dense throng of hacks, buggies, rockaways, &c., that blocked the road between the Union and Congress Hall showed that the livery-stables expected to reap a rich harvest. The prices for hacks had gone up considerably during the past few days, and $20 and $25 was now the market price for a hack for the day. Large express wagons were in readiness to take those of smaller means, at prices varying from a dollar to two dollars. From about 1 P.M. until 3½ the road was one continued line of vehicles of every description, and clouds of dust were in all directions, enveloping the carriages and their freight in a choking atmosphere. The road led past the gilded palace of JOHN MORRISSEY, where night after night thousands of dollars are won and lost, and passing by the Saratoga Race Track, went on through an uninteresting expanse of undulating ground until, after a four-mile drive, you arrived at Moon's Lake House, on the bank of the lake. The scene at this point was one of remarkable interest, and presented a very varied picture of human life. The scene in the neighborhood of the lake was a very lively one, as some six or seven thousand people were scattered along the banks. The grand stand was tolerably well filled with the fair sex, and a band of music helped to while away time until the race could begin. Pools were being sold at the Lake House and the Lake Side House, the Taylor-Winship crew still remaining firm favorites at about $100 to $90 on them against the field. The usual adjuncts to a regatta, in the shape of blacklegs and swindlers of every description, were plentifully scattered around, and roulette, the little joker and the three-card trick appeared to be doing a good business. There was unfortunately a very high wind during the morning which made the water very rough, but everybody expected it would subside before the afternoon. The boarding-places of the two English crews were besieged with the curious, all anxious to see the British oarsmen, but they preferred keeping quiet until the time should come when their muscles and dexterity were to be fairly tried. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the water was still very rough, and it began to be whispered about that there would be no race today. After some talk on the subject, and as it became apparent that there was no chance of the wind or water swell abating, it was definitely announced that the race was postponed till Monday, at 4 P. M., and that the single-scull race would also be rowed on Monday, at 10 A. M. It was very unfortunate that the elements were so decidedly unfavorable, as several thousand people who were on the ground had come a considerable distance to see this one race, and had to return the same evening. Both of the English crews appeared to have been willing to start, but it was deemed unwise to risk a race on such a day. The two English boats had been rigged during the morning with light wash-boards so that they might be ready in case they were ordered to row. Shortly after it had been decided that there was to be no race, some gentleman—a backer of the Dutchess County crew—said that they would pull any crew over the course for $500 a side. This challenge was based upon the fact that the Dutchess County crew are a very heavy body of men, and have a much bigger and more seaworthy boat than any of the others. The Englishmen, however, were not to be bluffed, and a few minutes afterward Mr. ADAMS, the backer of the Taylor-Winship crew, came up to Mr. MORRISSEY, and putting $500 in his hands said they would pull the race. The backer of the Dutchess County men went off, and said he would go and get his crew. After about an hour's delay the Dutchess County crew came and pulled up to the wharf, but finally refused to row, as they said one of their men could not swim, and he did not care to pull. Mr. ADAMS then offered to bet them $1,000 to $500, but that did not appear to tempt them, so the matter ended.

After this there was some discussion about the merits of the different men as single scullers, when Mr. ADAMS said that he would back SADLER to pull any man in the world for $500 a side. The crowd began to disperse shortly afterward, and soon the roads were enveloped in a cloud of dust as the different vehicles rolled on homeward-bound. There was some heavy pool-selling this evening at the Grand Union. Mr. MORRISSEY has telegraphed to-night to the St. John crew accepting their challenge on behalf of the Taylor-Winship crew, provided the St. John men will row, play or pay, on some fixed day.

COMMODORE.

Pools Sold in This City.

Pools were sold last evening at Johnson's Pool Rooms for the four-oared boat race at Saratoga, which comes off to-morrow. A large number of pools were sold, the following being the average: The Winship crew, 25; Wards, 12; Biglins, 11; Renforth, 11; Field, 5.

CASUALTIES.

Deliberate Murder by a Boy—A German Shot by a Lock-Tender—Sad Case of Drowning.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BARRYVILLE, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 9, 1871.

Yesterday morning a boy named PHILIP TUTTLE, aged about twelve years, coaxed a little two-year-old boy named KELSO upon a bridge which spans Halfway Brook, below this village, and telling him to look down into the stream and see the little fish swimming about, deliberately pushed him off into the water. The creek is very deep and swift here, and the little boy was immediately carried under by the current, and drowned. The TUTTLE boy is not of sound mind, but has always been considered harmless.

Friday morning a German whose name is not known, was shot by a lock-tender named JOHN MOSS, near this village, and it is thought he cannot recover. He entered the lock-house early in the morning for the purpose of getting on a boat, it was believed, as he had a bundle in his hand, but MOSS says he thought he was one of a gang of rowdies who have threatened to kill him, and whom he is continually on the look out for. MOSS has not been arrested.

A sad case of drowning, accompanied with singular circumstances, occurred at Chichesterville, Ulster County, down the canal from this place. The wife of JOHN BLYTHE dreamed a night or two since that her child, named LEMUEL, two years old, was to be drowned, and the circumstance made such an impression on her mind that she had the little fellow watched closely. About 6 o'clock on Friday he started up the canal to meet his father, and had not gone far before his cries reached his mother. Running to the spot whence the cries came, she saw her little boy in the water, and he sank as she came up, and rose no more. His body was recovered a few moments afterward, but efforts to resuscitate life were in vain.

A DESPERATE SUICIDE.

A Resident of Utica Cuts His Throat at Rondout—A Letter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 9, 1871.

A man about twenty-five years of age attempted to commit suicide at Stormville, Dutchess County, yesterday. He came to the hotel at that place and asked for a barber. There being none there, he borrowed a razor, and was shown to a room. Shortly afterward the bartender entered the apartment, and found the man lying on the floor in a pool of blood and insensible. On examination, his throat was found to be cut from ear to ear. The windpipe was partially severed, but no large vein was cut. Dr. THEODORE FOWLER was immediately summoned, and sewed up the frightful wound, but the recovery of the man is not certain. The following letter was found in his pocket:

"Whoever finds my dead body will Pleas write to Mrs. JAMES OAKLEY, Utica, Onida County, N. Y., in care of her brother JNO. SAVAGE, tell her that my last words to her To forgive me for many deep rong done to her; tell her to forgive me for I am very sorry for what I have done; my life isn't worth living for. And besides I don't want to disgrace her good family. Oh! how I wish I was well, then I would like to live. May the Lord have mercy on my soul. I pray to God to forgive me. this is the last of JAMES OAKLEY."

FIGHTING PHYSICIANS.

Two American Medical Men in Court.

"The Correctional Tribunal in Paris," says *Galignani*, "was yesterday engaged in trying Dr. MARION SIMS for a violent assault on Dr. EVANS, of the Rue de la Paix. It appeared from the evidence that on the 26th of August, 1870, a meeting of the American International Sanitary Committee was held at the rooms of the President, Dr. THOMAS W. EVANS. Dr. MARION SIMS, a member of the surgical staff, which the committee was then organizing, was present by courtesy, Dr. SIMS not being a member of the Committee. The special object of the meeting was to decide if the American ambulance should be sent immediately to Metz, or should remain in Paris until the events of the war might point out more clearly a field of usefulness. Dr. SIMS was anxious to go forward to Metz. The Committee, four members of which were present, was divided in its opinion, the President and Secretary believing that, in view of all the circumstances to be considered, it was wisest to remain, for a time at least, in Paris. A motion was then made that Dr. SIMS be elected a member of the Committee, but the President objected to the nomination, the principal motive of the objection being that if Dr. SIMS was then made a member it was evidently only for the purpose of settling the question at issue. Half an hour passed, during which other subjects were discussed, and the meeting adjourned. Dr. SIMS then rose, and walking up to Dr. EVANS, who was seated, dealt him, without the slightest warning, a heavy blow in the face, seizing him at the same time by the throat with the left hand as he was in the act of falling to the floor. On the persons present interfering, Dr. SIMS relaxed his hold, and Dr. EVANS fell on the floor, bleeding profusely. The following day, Dr. EVANS took measures to bring an action against the assailant for a gross and wanton assault. Dr. SIMS, however, having left Paris almost immediately after the attack, was inaccessible. It was consequently only on Dr. SIMS' return to Paris from the United States, some three weeks since, that the case could be brought before the notice of the Correctional Tribunal of the Seine. On the trial the witnesses proved that no words provocative of an assault had been used at the meeting of the Committee, either by Dr. EVANS or any one present, but that Dr. SIMS, as he was retiring from the room, said to Dr. EVANS at that time, 'This is because you did not make me a member,' or words to that effect. The Court condemned Dr. SIMS to pay a fine of 100 francs for the violation of the law as laid down in the Code Napoleon, and furthermore sentenced him to pay 300 francs damages and all the expenses."

The South Carolina Kuklux—Action of the Orangeburg Meeting.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the citizens of Orangeburg, S. C., on the 8th inst., after it had been addressed by Judge HOGE and others:

Whereas, We, the citizens of Orangeburg County, in mass meeting assembled, do recognize with profound regret that an organization, whose avowed purpose is inimical to all the best interests of the county and the State, has recently made its appearance among us; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, first, that all offenses against the laws should be punished by the laws, and in no other way; second, that we deprecate all crimes, whether by night or by day, in common with all good citizens; third, that we consider the organization of the Kuklux Klan as opposed to the spirit and its action as against the letter of the law; fourth, that we continue to discharge all our various duties of life, social, commercial, political and otherwise, as if no such organization existed.

Resolved—That we, the people assembled, in order to prevent further violation of law, do urgently call upon Gov. SCOTT to take such steps as he is in duty bound to take which will put a stop to the operations of this unlawful organization. That if the State Government refuse to take such preventive steps, that we as a people then call upon the National Government. That when, if ever, we shall have appealed in vain to all peaceable and quiet modes of defense and protection, that then we defend our sacred rights in the manner customary among men and approved of by the Almighty.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Orangeburg *News*, and that a copy be forwarded to Gov. SCOTT by the Chairman of this meeting.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Judge RICHARDSON has written from Paris to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting copies of the report on immigration. He says that Consul-General READ expressed a desire to have copies of Mr. YOUNG'S report on the subject of immigration sent to him for distribution in France. Mr. YOUNG has therefore forwarded to Mr. READ nearly all the copies that remained, for distribution.

The Kankakee Valley Draining Company has received a set-back from the Circuit Court of St. Joseph County, from which it will be difficult to recover. An injunction was issued by the Court a year ago, restraining the Company from acting in that county. This order cuts off the assessment, which amounts to $360,000.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $508,500; shipments—notes, $473,116; fractional currency, $775,835; the Treasurer holds in trust as security for National Bank circulation $364,529,700, and for deposits of public moneys, $15,569,500; National Bank notes in actual circulation this date, $322,068,085.

The Cigar-makers' International Union at Boston, Mass., yesterday, elected the following officers: President, EDWIN JOHNSON, of Baltimore; Vice-Presidents, JOHN H. HAYDON, of New-Haven, and PETER CADY, of Troy; Secretary, ANGEL HART, of Boston; Assistant Secretary, JOSEPH STERRETT, of Canada.

The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has decided to address memorials in behalf of woman suffrage to the State Conventions of every political organization, asking each to express an opinion in favor of woman suffrage, and to take steps to promote it.

The Montgomery County Convention yesterday appointed GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, of the Fort Plain *Register*, JOHN MCDONNELL, of Amsterdam, WM. CHAPMAN, of Fultonville, and JOHN C. SMITH, of Canajoharie, as delegates to the Republican State Convention.

The Germans of Nashville are making preparations to entertain CARL SCHURZ, and to tender him a banquet on his visit. Both natives and Germans, irrespective of party, held a meeting today, and made arrangements for his reception.

The Rogers Locomotive Manufacturing Company, of Paterson, N. J., filed a suit in the St. Louis Circuit Court, yesterday, against the North Missouri Railroad Company for $100,000, claimed by them for locomotives furnished.

The horse-shoers of Boston and vicinity demand the following prices, and if not allowed, they propose to strike: For first-class firemen, $24 per week; second-class firemen, $21; first-class drivers, $21; second-class drivers, $18.

It is expected that business of importance to the Republican Party will be brought before the meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League, to be held at Philadelphia on Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock.

The last of the Lower California colonists arrived at San Francisco yesterday from Magdalena Bay. The total number of colonists landed there was 325, of whom fifty have died from heat, thirst, and disease.

VINCENT DOUGHERTY, a colored barber, was shot and instantly killed, yesterday, at Newtown, Colorado, by BENJAMIN DRAPER, a railroad engineer. DRAPER made his escape, and has not yet been arrested.

Internal revenue receipts yesterday, $248,794; grand total for the fiscal year, $29,478,768; currency balances in the Treasury at the close of business today, $45,934,000; coin, $95,000,000; certificates, $17,380,600.

United States Marshal PATRICK, of Salt Lake City, took convict KILFOYLE into his custody yesterday. Warden ROCKWOOD again refused to deliver KILFOYLE, but offered no resistance to the Marshal.

A collision of freight cars occurred on Friday evening on the Stoney Brook Railroad, between West and North Chelmsford, caused by a portion of one train becoming unshackled. No person was injured.

The Republican majority in California will be about 6,500. ALVORD, the tax-payers' candidate, is elected Mayor of San Francisco by 2,000. BOOTH'S majority in this city is 2,500.

HENRY CORDES, residing near Oakland, California, caught a Chinaman yesterday digging his potatoes, and shot him dead. CORDES surrendered himself to the authorities.

Several fast horses from Chicago and St. Louis, and the celebrated stallion *Rhode Island*, belonging to Senator SPRAGUE, are to attend the Kansas State Fair in Topeka.

The game of base-ball at Boston, yesterday, between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Boston nine, resulted in favor of the Bostonians by a score of 17 to 14.

Mrs. DANIEL MCMILLAN, sixty years old, while walking on the Erie track, at Newburg, N. Y., yesterday morning, was struck by a train and fatally injured.

A fire occurred in the bucket-factory of TOMM & CO., in St. Louis, totally destroying the factory, paint-shop and seven drying-houses. Loss $60,000.

Gov. HARVEY, of Kansas, states that there are millions of acres of good land to be had in Kansas under the Pre-emption or Homestead laws.

Young CRAIG, of Leominster, Mass., who lost both legs Friday evening by attempting to jump aboard a moving train, died this morning.

Over $15,000,000 of the State debt of Virginia has been funded, being one-third of the whole debt.

Gen. BROWNE, who killed Capt. ADAMS at Memphis, last week, was released on $6,000 bail yesterday.

JOHN CANNON, of Staatsburg, was run over by a hand-car yesterday, and fatally injured.

GEORGE GREENFIELD, a wealthy resident of Rochester, N. H., shot himself dead yesterday.

The receipts at the New-England Fair, at Lowell, Mass., amounted to nearly $25,000.

There were two deaths from yellow fever at Charleston, S. C., yesterday.

Eight thousand people visited the Exposition at Cincinnati yesterday.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Troy Dress-Maker.

Miss ANNIE HICKS, a fashionable dress-maker of Troy, mysteriously disappeared on Saturday, 2d inst., and to this time no tidings of her have been received by her friends. The *Times* of that city says:

"She left her house, No. 110 Fifth-street, with the intention of going to Albany to remain until the following Sunday morning, when her brother-in-law, J. J. YOUNG, was to drive down to that city and bring her home. It is known that she purchased a ticket at the Union depot for Albany, and took a seat in the 8:40 A. M. local train. She was the first person to enter the car. Since then every trace of her is lost. It is not known whether she went to Albany. The conductor on the train has no recollection of her. The hackmen at Albany who waited upon the train say she did not disembark from it in that city—that only three ladies got off, and that they were dressed differently from the description given of the clothes worn by her. She certainly did not visit the friends she went to see. When she left home she was in good health and spirits. She took only a small sum of money with her, and went away without a change of clothing. During the week her friends have searched everywhere for some trace of her, but the absence of all clues after she entered the car makes it a matter of great difficulty if not of utter impossibility to obtain any information of her whereabouts. As may be imagined her family are much alarmed; and as a possible solution of the mystery, Mr. YOUNG a day or two since consulted a clairvoyant in regard to Miss HICKS' fate. The information (if it can be called such) she gave was not of a nature to justify her friends in believing that she is still alive. The interview was a most singular one. Mr. YOUNG does not think the woman knew him or the object of his call, and without being informed she went on and described the disappearance of his relative and the manner of her death. She told how the body looked, but did not say where it was. Subsequent to this interview a cousin of Miss HICKS, living in the Western part of the State, visited the city to assist if possible in finding her. Mr. YOUNG thought that possibly the clairvoyant might have known him, and manufactured the story to suit the occasion. He therefore requested the cousin to visit the woman and consult her. He did so, but did not mention the cause of the visit. Strange to relate, the clairvoyant went on and told the same story to her cousin that she had to Mr. YOUNG, thus apparently confirming her original statement of the manner of Miss HICKS' disappearance. The whole affair is a great mystery, and is exciting the painful solicitude of our citizens, to many of whom Miss HICKS was most favorably known. She was probably the most extensive dress-maker in Troy, employed a large number of girls, and worked for many of the leading families of the city and vicinity. She possessed superior business qualifications, and a mind of unusual clearness and strength. Only two theories are now entertained in regard to her fate—one that she has wandered away in a fit of temporary insanity, and the other that she has been murdered."

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Rapid Progress of the German Evacuation of France.

An Interview Arranged Between Prince Gortschakoff and M. Thiers.

Departure of the Empress Eugenie for Spain.

Terrible Condition of the Famine-Stricken Persians.

A Revolutionary Conspiracy Frustrated in Peru.

Movement Toward a Central American Confederation.

FRANCE.

The Prussians Evacuating the Departments—Proposed Interview between Thiers and Prince Gortschakoff.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The Paris forts, and three of the four departments surrounding this city, are to be evacuated immediately by the German troops. The department of the Oise is to be occupied until the third half milliard of indemnity is paid.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—An interview between M. THIERS and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has been arranged to take place at Lausanne, in Switzerland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Departure of Commissioner Gurney—Death of the Duchess of St. Albans—Movements of Empress Eugenie.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Commissioner GURNEY sails from Liverpool today in the Cunard steam-ship *China*, for New-York. The beautiful Duchess of ST. ALBANS, only twenty-two years of age, has died in child-bed. CHRISTIANA EDMUNDS, the Brighton poisoner, has been committed on the charge of having committed willful murder. The Empress EUGENIE embarked today at Southampton for Spain, where she is to remain about two months. The Emperor NAPOLEON will in the meantime make his abode in Torquay.

The weather in England is wet and unfavorable to the crops.

ITALY.

The Pope Congratulates M. Thiers—A Threat to Burn the Vatican.

ROME, Sept. 9.—The Pope has sent a letter to M. THIERS congratulating him upon the continuance of his term of office.

The Papal journals of today contain severe criticisms upon Napoleonism.

The Alfeir Society threatens to burn the Vatican. Precautions have been taken against such a crime; but in case an attempt should be made, and anarchy should ensue, the residence of the Pope will be protected by the flags of the foreign Ambassadors.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Mr. Seward's Movements—The Salzburg Negotiations—Progress of the King of Spain—The Persian Plague.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* of today announces the result of the negotiations at Salzburg, as follows: "Austria and Germany, repudiating aggressive ideas, will unite closely to repel aggression." Germany, continues the *Kreuz Zeitung*, wishes Austria to be strong, and the Austrian Emperor and statesmen desire union with Italy.

The cases of cholera in North Germany are diminishing greatly.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD arrived at Berlin on Thursday.

MADRID, Sept. 9.—King AMADEUS has been enthusiastically received at all points at which he has touched during his journey through the provinces.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The *Levant Herald* says the deaths at Tabreez, Persia, still average 240 per day. The Christians and Mussulmans are camped in the mountains, and business is entirely stopped. The Persian army has been disbanded. Storms and inundations have almost entirely destroyed the bazaars and gardens in the vicinity of Tabreez. The Submarine Telegraph cable, connecting Hong Kong and Shanghai, has broken.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Large Wheat Crop in Chili—Attempted Insurrection in Peru—A Union of the Central American States—Effect of the late Hurricane in the West Indies.

CHILI.

VALPARAISO, Aug. 12.—The yield and exportation of coal this year from Chili has been extraordinary. A serious fire has occurred in this city. Several severe storms have occurred in the Southern part of the country. The small-pox has broken out in the Southern towns.

PERU.

CALLAO, Aug. 22.—The Government received information about ten days ago that conspirators intended to attempt revolution on the morning of the 16th, surprise the palace, and make President BALTA a prisoner, and that some of the troops had promised to join the revolution. The conspirators consequently failed, and were arrested. Among them were two military officers and three prominent citizens. It is not known in whose favor the revolution was to have been attempted. Arms and ammunition have been seized in boxes marked "Telegraph Company." The houses of many civilians have been searched for arms. A severe shock of earthquake was felt on the 21st. The Panama Railroad correspondence is published, and creates much interest. It says the railway is essential to Peru, and that an agency will be established there to promote the interests of the Company and contribute to a revival of the traffic across the Isthmus. The building of the Callao dock is progressing. The inquiry into the collision between the English merchant ship *Donald Mackay* and the American ship *Henry S. Sanford*, has resulted in an agreement that the latter pay the former $25,000.

PANAMA.

PANAMA, Sept. 2.—Commissioners have been appointed by the Governments of Salvador and Honduras to consult upon the policy of measures for the establishment of a Central American federation.

WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 7.—Dr. KEENE, of Washington, from Ecuador, has started for New-York. The hurricane on the 21st ult. occasioned immense damage. In the Island of Antigua every estate was damaged. In the Island of Tortola five churches were blown down or shattered by the hurricane. In the Island of St. Kitts 800 houses were destroyed, and forty estates were nearly ruined. In the Island of Saba the growing crops were destoryed.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE COUNTRY LIFE.

Not what we would, but what we must,
Makes up the sum of living;
Heaven is both more and less than just
In taking and in giving.
Swords cleave to hands that sought the plough,
And laurels miss the soldier's brow.

Me, whom the city holds, whose feet
Have worn its stony highways,
Familiar with its loneliest street,—
Its ways were never my ways.
My cradle was beside the sea,
And there, I hope, my grave will be.

Old homestead!—In that old, gray town,
Thy vane is seaward blowing;
Thy slip of garden stretches down
To where the tide is flowing:
Below they lie, their sails all furled,
The ships that go about the world.

Dearer that little country house,
Inland, with pines beside it;
Some peach-trees, with unfruitful boughs,
A well, with weeds to hide it;
No flowers, or only such as rise
Self-sown—poor things!—which all despise.

Dear country home! can I forget
The least of thy sweet trifles?
The window-vines that clamber yet,
Whose blooms the bee still rifles?
The roadside blackberries, growing ripe,
And in the woods the Indian Pipe?

Happy the man who tills his field,
Content with rustic labor;
Earth does to him her fullness yield,
Hap what may to his neighbor.
Well days, sound nights—oh! can there be
A life more rational and free?

Dear country life of child and man!
For both the best, the strongest,
That with the earliest race began,
And hast outlived the longest:
Their cities perished long ago;
Who the first farmers were we know.

Perhaps our Babels too will fall;
If so, no lamentations,
For Mother Earth will shelter all,
And feed the unborn nations!
Yes, and the swords that menace now
Will then be beaten to the plow.

—*From R. H. Stoddard's Poems.*

LIKE A WOMAN.

BY ANNIE THOMAS.

IN TWO CHAPTERS—CHAPTER I.

"What is she like? A difficult question that, to answer, my dear boy. She's like nothing on earth but a woman."

"That strikes me as being a rather vague account to render of a person you're going to stick to for better for worse, so long as you do live." The last speaker both looked and spoke in an ill-used tone; but he was in the golden age still, and an expression of dissatisfaction did not ill become him. The man he addressed was sufficiently like him for the fact of the relationship that existed between them to be apparent. But he was past middle age, and though he carried his forty-five years boldly and well, it was evident that he and all claims to youthfulness had shaken hands and parted company forever.

They were sitting now on the top of a gate that opened from a turnip-field into a plantation, with their guns under their arms, and a setter and brace of pointers at their feet. And the sentences that open this story were spoken by them just after the brief announcement that the elder man had brought himself to make, that in about six weeks he was going to be married.

"I am too old to indulge in the luxury of rhapsodies," he said with a laugh, "but I'll tell you this, Theo, I am very fond of the girl, and very well satisfied that you'll approve of my choice."

"Uncles don't generally submit their choices in such matters to their nephews' judgments," Theo Bligh said, recovering his normal expression of benignant indifference to the majority of things as he spoke. "Well, I hope the lady won't object to my hanging out at the Chase at uncertain intervals, and—I hope with all my heart that you'll be happy." And then the two men, after the manner of their kind, developed a greater degree of callousness at once, in order to conceal the genuine emotion they were feeling.

The cover they were going to shoot was in the very heart of the Chase property, and the pointers and the setter, and the property altogether, belonged, as may have been surmised, to the elder Mr. Bligh. It was a rather hard thing for the somewhat extravagant and extremely impecunious Theo to hear that this uncle, whose hand had always been open, and whose eyes had always seemed to regard Theo as the heir, was going to be married. In a quiet corner of his own heart the young man did, in the first hour of his surprise and disappointment, suffer himself to say that the future Mrs. Bligh must be a played-out flirt, a woman eager to secure any chance that offered. "Otherwise she wouldn't have accepted him after a three weeks' acquaintanceship," he argued; "and if he had picked her up in any other place than Portsmouth, there would have been a better atmosphere about the affair; but I know what those old officers' daughters are, always lurking about the corners of the streets, seeking whom they may devour."

"You will meet here to-night at dinner," Mr. Bligh had said to Theo. "She is coming with her brothers and some friends of theirs to see her future home." And in consequence of this information received, Theo Bligh went home to dinner in rather a dark mood.

But this state of feeling lasted only a short time, for the young fellow was generous-hearted, and quite capable of seeing the other side of things when reason strove to show it to him. As he dressed he came to the conclusion, quite honestly, and without much effort, that after all his uncle was only doing wisely and well in marrying, since he had found a woman he could love. And when he had come to this conclusion, he found himself rather eager for the introduction that had seemed such an odious thing to him in the morning.

The drawing-room was full when he entered, and his eyes went round in a rapid search for the lady who had brought his uncle to bay. "That must be Miss Dundee," he thought, as he caught sight of a lady who was talking rather earnestly to Mr. Bligh. "As I expected, she's by way of being an old girl—has seen the vanity of most things, especially the vanity of hesitating, when to hesitate may be to lose." Then he went up to the pair, and asked for "an introduction to Miss Dundee," and found himself turned round by the shoulder by Mr. Bligh, and brought face to face with a girl whom he had not seen before.

"This is my nephew Theo, Madge," he said, looking down into the girl's face with a proud admiring gaze; and she put out her hand frankly at once, and Theo took it, and told himself that here was the real "Bonnie Dundee," and that all who had gone before were imposters.

"I think Mr. Bligh has been rather nervous about introducing me, the interloper, to you," Miss Dundee said, quickly making way for Theo to take a seat on the sofa by her side; "he's more than half afraid that you won't like me, and if you don't it will make him very unhappy." So she spoke, in a girl'sh, almost childish outspoken way, without seeming to consider or to mark the effect of her words either on the man she addressed or on the bystanders. "I should have known you as Theo anywhere I'd seen you," she went on; "you'll be exactly like Mr. Bligh when you're——" She paused abruptly and colored a little, but a moment after she forced herself back into composure, and resumed, "when you're as old as he is, I was going to say, but I remembered that young men hate to be reminded of their youth, and so I bungled and blundered. Can you forgive me?"

Could he forgive her! Was the Bonnie Dundee subtle, or only sweetly simple, that she asked him this, in that winning voice of hers? And, by the way, how did she, with her Scotch name, come with that touch of accent—that way of softly resting on the vowels that is a specialty of Irish-women's pronunciation of words that they want to caress? As he asked himself this, he looked at her more observantly, and wondered also how she had come by that face and that expression.

A pen-and-ink portrait of a girl whose glory is her youth and warmth and color, must, like a photograph, necessarily be hard and crude. But no other can be given here.

She was about twenty-two when Theo Bligh saw her first—just old enough to know that she had a mind, but not to be well acquainted with it herself yet. Quite a girl of the period, as far as the Watteau-like picturesqueness of her costume of deftly mingled blue and pink went, but innocent of all Grecian bend, or other vulgarities of the like order. With golden brown hair and eyes—affectionate, changeable eyes, something like the eyes of "My Last Duchess," who "loved whate'er she looked on, and whose looks went everywhere," I should imagine. Firm and erect in figure, fluctuating in movement, as most women with caressing manners are; possessed of beautiful hands and feet, of which she was daintily fond, with an openly displayed fondness that was infinitely amusing to men, and infinitely wearisome to women who had not the same objects of affection; able to invest her attitudes of listening with an air of interest and comprehension, that was not always altogether genuine perhaps. Bright in heart and in mind, able and adaptable, the sort of woman to be easily molded, and whose fate would be grand or ghastly just as it pleased the first man who really thrilled her to will it. This was what Theo Bligh saw when he looked at the lady whom he had already rechristened "Bonnie Dundee."

How had she come by it at all? How had she come by the winning face and the winning grace, by the Irish eyes and suspicion of accent, and by the Southern warmth and splendor that environed her? He must have put his curiosity into form in some way, for before the evening was over the girl found herself explaining to him that, though she was Scotch by name, there was but little Scottish blood in her veins. "My father was half Spanish, and my mother was wholly Irish, and so I can make no claim to being very pure in race; if I'm anything, it's a thoroughbred mongrel." And then she lapsed from that subject into one that was naturally more interesting to her—the Blighs, namely, and whence they sprang, and whom they had married, and in what way they had distinguished themselves in the days gone by.

Undesignedly, and almost unconsciously, there came about a certain degree of intimacy between these young people, even on this the first night of their meeting—an intimacy about which there was that indefinable something which cannot be put into a word-photograph, but which nevertheless strikes the observant, and the malicious, and the interested, as being rather more than kind, and entirely unnecessary.

Now Mr. Bligh, the betrothed of Miss Dundee, the owner of the Chase, and the uncle of the other innocent offender, was neither malicious nor observant by nature, but he was interested just now through stress of circumstances. It would have hurt him if Theo had maintained that air of suppressed unhappiness which had marked his demeanor on the morning when he first heard of the approaching wedding. For Mr. Bligh was blessed with one of those dispositions through which was a colossal vein of desire to set all crooked matters straight. It would have been a flaw in his scheme of benevolence if Theo had not come to an amicable conclusion concerning the case. But still, Madge ought not to have been so entirely oblivious of their relative positions as she appeared to be while she was teaching Theo a new and ingenious mode of playing cat's-cradle, a pastime which Theo found to be exhilarating for the first time.

"Young blood will have its course, lad,
And every dog his day."

This couplet forced itself upon Mr. Bligh's memory as he looked at the pair whom he had brought together, and whose good-will he had bespoken for one another beforehand. The good, true, honest gentleman had no feeling of small jealousy, no petty distrust of the pretty creature who had listened to his offer with bright-eyed surprise, and accepted with a bright burst of gratitude. But though he felt no jealousy, and no distrust, he did feel considerable fear lest the uninitiated should misconstrue that outspoken, well-developed flattery of voice and look and manner of which his nephew was the object just now. "It is only her way," he told himself, "and bless her, wasn't it for that I loved her at first, before I knew how good she was?" But though he reminded himself of this truth, the remembrance of it brought him small comfort, and he glanced at Madge uneasily, and his uneasy glances were seen by the very friends before whom he desired her to shine as a bright particular star.

Miss Dundee—or "Bonnie" Dundee, as she soon came to be called in the Bligh's set by those who were very keen on every mark of admiration that Theo Bligh bestowed upon her—was the central object in the neighborhood for a week or two after this. The obliging, acquiescent friends with whom she was staying pressed her to remain, and though this hardly accorded with Mr. Bligh's ideas of decorum, he uttered no protest against the plan when she agreed to it. And so with all the flush and glory of her engagement, and her brilliant prospects and more brilliant beauty upon her, she was brought very much in contact with Theo Bligh, and he saw that she was fair.

She was not a mere insatiable coquette. She was not a heartless fool, ready and willing to play fast and loose for the sake of gaining a little notoriety; but she was that even more dangerous thing, a woman afflicted with such a passion for pleasing that it became a fine art in her hands, and when she was following it she could not stay to count the cost of failure or success. It was a new sensation to her to have the right to such attentions, and admiration and love as Mr. Bligh lavished upon her, and as Theo offered at a respectful distance, on the score of being his uncle's nephew. It was a new sensation to her, and she enjoyed it to the full; reveling in it as one does in sunbeams after a long frost, or in dainty viands after a long fast. The idea of its being wrong or reprehensible in any way to gather these roses of love and youth and pleasure, that were blooming in her path, never entered her mind. She was not false or fickle in reality, she was only intensely fond of the excitement of being put upon a pedestal, and being only worshiped in the sight of all men.

Given such a nature as this from the birth, and are we justified in judging harshly of and condemning the deeds it dictates? The girl was but obeying her instincts when she turned her flower-like face gladly toward any one who seemed as a sun to her. And Theo, with all that fine, fair, tawny beauty of his, did seem very like a sun to the girl. "Bright, and warm, and genial," she called him, speaking of him quite openly and frankly to his uncle, whose heart was beginning to misgive him. Miss Dundee was on the edge of a precipice, and was totally unconscious of the fact.

There came a day when it was revealed to her suddenly, so suddenly that it made her dizzy, and then she behaved—like a woman.

We all know, when people want to be together, and have no special end or aim that may be shouted aloud in the market-place for being so, how they devise and invent motives, and exhaust and warp opportunities. The country is a capital stage whereon to develop the little plots. And so in this case every ruin in the vicinity was dragged in to assist in the dénouement, and every point of view from whence anything could possibly be seen was called upon to contribute to the furtherance of love's stratagems.

All this time while the excursions were going on, to "look at" something or other that not one of them ever saw, the uncle and nephew were in the house together, and I am sorry to have to record that it was not the guilty one who suffered most. The elder man was profoundly and justifiably unhappy, because he feared that the two people he loved best in the world might deal him the hardest blow a man can have dealt to him. The younger man was excitedly and fitfully unhappy truly, but then he had hours of such compensating bliss.

For instance, his conscience did not tell him that there was anything actually dishonorable in his riding along by Madge's side through the Autumn woods and lanes; nor did it prick him for sympathetically indorsing her views of things, or for keeping the conversation generally in those channels wherein her words and ideas ran most freely. Still, though his conscience left him unscathed for these derelictions from the paths of perfect prudence, there were hours in the watches of the night when the younger man suffered to the full as acutely as did the elder one. Hours when he painted vivid pictures of the time when he should be away from the Chase and its inhabitants, and when Bonnie Dundee would be ruling there the lady of the land, "Bonnie Dundee" no longer, but his uncle's wife; hours when he comprehended for the first time in his life the fullness of the truth that one cannot play with fire without being burnt; hours when he reproached himself bitterly for having so trifled with his own peace and well-being as to have stayed on in the vain hope of his reason and judgment killing his passion; hours when he realized how absolutely empty his life would be when this girl for whom his heart was sick should be another man's wife, and that man his own generous, trusting uncle.

It never occurred to the young man to think that Mr. Bligh suspected anything of this. As I have said, Theo's conscience held him entirely guiltless of there being aught in his manner that could indicate it. Nor did he do the girl the injustice of supposing that she was aware of it. "Like a woman she will take a scalp that's flung at her feet," he would say to himself moodily; "and like a fool I'm ready to fling mine there, only I never shall do it."

He had firm faith in his power of self-command. It was his honest intention just to gather a few more roses while he might, and then to go away, having made no sign. "But the Chase can never be a home to me again; I'm banished far more effectually by my love for her than I could have been if I had hated her." This he told himself one day as he was riding along with them on the very last excursion that he meant to permit himself to indulge in their company.

Bonnie Dundee was in great force that morning. A pretty woman on a handsome spirited horse, which she feels perfectly capable of managing, and escorted by a couple of men, of whose admiration she feels herself to be secure, is sure to be at her best. She seemed such a cloudless creature as she rode along, distributing her attentions with that subtle impartiality with which a well-bred woman, and a well-bred one alone, can keep two men enthralled at the same time, that gloom obtained in Theo's soul. It was bitterly hard to feel that she could be so carelessly happy, when all that was before him was so blank and barren.

Presently his uncle said something that caused him to gather himself together, and sent all the blood coursing through his veins in a way that betrayed itself in his face.

"Theo has been talking this morning of leaving us soon; before he goes, dear, we must let him know what day he is to come back and hail you as an aunt." It cost Mr. Bligh more than a slight effort to make this speech with apparent ease. But he succeeded in doing so, and only he himself suspected the pain his own words gave him.

"Going! Theo going!" she exclaimed, lapsing from fun into surprised solemnity in a moment, and laying her whip with a frank caressing gesture on Theo's arm as she spoke. "Oh, don't think of going, Theo; I can't spare you—we can't spare him, can we?"

CHAPTER II.

The men's eyes met for a moment as Madge spoke, and in that moment each read that the other knew all about it. "He knows I love her," poor Theo moaned in his heart, and "He sees I know it," Mr. Bligh thought, with not one whit less pain. And a silence fell on them, and in that silence Madge saw things clearly at last.

To recognize the love of one man in the presence of another man who has a right to feel jealous of it, is to be in a position of the greatest danger and delicacy and difficulty. Poor Madge flinched for the first moment when she found herself in it, but the next instant she recovered herself, and, with the generosity of a woman, sought to put them well with one another without regard to herself.

"It was selfish of me to say I wouldn't spare you, for it must be dull for you here; but the fact is, Theo has spoilt me, just as my brothers do, and I have fallen into the way of ordering him about as I do them, forgetting he isn't a brother. What a lovely piece of turf! Shall we canter?"

She went off as she spoke, and they followed, Theo spurring his horse rather recklessly by way of a diversion, and Mr. Bligh bewildering himself with his endeavors to distinguish which would be the right course for him to pursue. "I'll put it to her plainly," he determined at last, "and if her heart has turned to him, God bless her, she shall never suffer for it."

Fate seemed to be against things righting themselves in the original way. They rode fast and far, and when they thought of turning homeward Miss Dundee's horse had cast a shoe, and they were obliged to wait in the first village they could find while a blacksmith was sent for to put it on again.

It was terribly trying work for them all, that sitting in the room at an inn, weighted with the discoveries they had recently made about each other. It became insupportable to Mr. Bligh after a short time, and so he sauntered out into the garden, and Theo and Madge were alone.

Her spirit rose with her sense of danger, as does that of all finely-organized natures, and she turned to him bright and brave at once, though he had grown to be very dear to her, and though she knew that he was suffering horribly on her account. "It seems to me," she said, "that we're all very weak and wrong to let a shadow settle over the last ride you'll have with us, until I am an old married woman, with household cares on my shoulders, that will crush down my love of horses."

"This will be my last ride with you, Miss Dundee."

"Theo!" She threw such a world of reproachful tenderness into the tone in which she uttered that one word, that the man she addressed trembled visibly. His resolve, when spoken coldly and harshly, shocked and surprised her out of the brightly prudential tone she had fully intended to adopt. Why had Mr. Bligh gone away, leaving them the prey of this mischievous opportunity?

"Yes; for Heaven's sake don't speak to me in that way, or you'll drive me mad!" and then he got up and went to the window; and poor Madge saw that his face had grown very pale, and that an expression of hopelessness had settled upon it. She could not bear it. He had been so thoughtful for her always—so gentle, and devoted, and sympathetic—that she felt as if she must comfort him, let what might come of it.

"Theo," she said again, with that same pathetic cadence in her voice, "you have been so kind to me always; I can't bear to see you so. Can't I make you happier, Theo?"

He turned round quickly and caught her hands, as she was standing near to him.

"Madge, do you love my uncle?"

Half frightened, she drew back from him, and "I am engaged to him," she stammered.

"Yes, but you have made me love you; you knew your chance, and you have used it. If you love him, let me go without another of those appeals that you know how to make so maddening; if not—Madge, Madge!"

He had taken her hands again, and was looking down into her face with a gleam of such intense pleading affection that for a moment he was the world to her.

"If I had known you first," she sobbed, "but I didn't, you see; and we Dundees never break our word. And—oh! you had better go after all; but forgive me!"

Forgive her. It was easy enough to say he would, and to make an end of this miserable scene, but it was very hard to do it. Had she not spoken his name with all her heart in her voice only a minute ago, leading him on by the tone she used to tell his secret to her in the hope that she would be brave, and avert eventual misery from them all? And now she was telling him that if she had known him first she would have loved him best, and that she could not for her name's sake break her word to his uncle!

It was a ghastly state of affairs, and as soon as he could, Theo Bligh made an end of it, by going away. The two men had no verbal explanation on leave-taking, but they parted as comrades who had been wounded in the same fight might part. And then Theo found that, though existence was not embittered to him, the savor had gone from the old pleasures.

It was decidedly not worth while now, he felt, to try and do anything good or definite; for he could never find a woman to share his glory or smile upon his success, who could put Bonnie Dundee out of his mind; after her other women did and would always appear to be wanting in something. She had the trick of making others appear tame, and pale, and insufficient, and—well, the man who has been shown upon by a star, never feels that there is much warmth in a taper.

He banished himself so effectually that he heard no tidings from the Chase for six months, and then he ventured to send his address to his banker, and to have letters forwarded to him; but before these letters are read, a retrospective glance at the Bonnie Dundee must be given.

She bore his departure very bravely. Remember how many other interests were claiming her attention at the time, and remember the ardent, impressionable, changeable nature of the girl. There was a good deal of the chameleon in Bonnie Dundee, and a dash of the peacock, and an immense deal of the woman. She had the faculty of feeling intensely for the time, and of getting over things. Is not that last characteristic the secret of many women keeping right, and of many others going wrong?

It brushed the bloom of the peach roughly when he went away, for that vailed idolatry of his had been very pleasant to her; nevertheless she bore it bravely, and made the best of that which remained to her. "I am so sorry, for I was so fond of him," she said to her lover, with that disarming frankness which women of her calibre know so well how to use. And Mr. Bligh, hearing her, did not wonder that his nephew had been scorched by the fiery ordeal through which he had been passed.

There was this about it, too, that it was such clean fire that even her own sex could not despise and condemn and prophecy evil things concerning Miss Dundee's warmth. Just as she loved light, and dancing, and flowers, and sweet sounds, so did she love to be loved; and though it made her dangerous, it never made her despicable. And somehow men understood this, and so fostered her other foibles, because of their gladness that she was free from greater ones.

It was only about a week before the day fixed for their marriage, that Mr. Bligh ventured to speak decisively to her. Very earnestly and gently he spoke, beseeching her to open all her heart to him, and to tell him if any other image had ever displaced his. And Madge listened to him thoughtfully, and analyzed her own emotions, and finally answered him.

"If he had come first, I should have loved Theo desperately; as it was, I didn't dare let myself. You're not afraid, are you."

"Only for your happiness, my poor child," he said, "not for my own honor."

"I like you so much, you know," she said, energetically—"it does seem so hard that one can't express all one's little gradations of feeling in words—I like you so much—but it's dark to me now without him," she added, with a sudden passion that carried her out of herself, and convinced him that she could never be his wife.

"He is the younger man—and—you are right." He tried to say it calmly, but it was an awful blow; and again, as the strength of his manhood was shaken, Madge wavered, and strove to comfort him.

"Let things go on and I shall forget him, or grow indifferent to him; I know myself—I shall live in down."

"You need not, poor child, for he loves you too."

"Yes, I know that," she answered with the reckless openness that made her what she was.

After that, so much of the world as knew the Blighs and Dundees had a fresh and delightful source of wonderment for a time. The marriage between the owner of the Chase and Madge was broken off, and still they were friendly; and still neither would listen to one word against or comment on the conduct of the other. Time would tell, people said sapiently, reserving their belief as to what time would tell to themselves.

Six months passed, and then Theo Bligh received those letters of which mention has been made. One was from Madge, and contained these words:

"Your uncle has promised to explain everything. I need only say that I shall always be your faithful friend, Madge Dundee."

The other was from his uncle, and contained a free forgiveness, (this was only implied, not coarsely volunteered,) and a full account. "Come back and win what I have lost, and as I love you as my son, so will I love her as my daughter." That was something like an invitation from a defeated to a successful lover!

Once more fate was against things righting themselves in the clear and good way that was made so open. Theo had by this time taken a situation in a mercantile house in New-York—a situation of trust, which he could not hastily quit, or place another man in rashly. Great interests were involved in it, which he could not endanger by his absence for a year at least. But life was bright to him again, and he bore the delay bravely, having illimitable faith in the girl he loved and in himself. Had she not gallantly won this faith, by avowing her love for him, and losing the richer man and the better position by the avowal? Had she not, of her own free will, written to him those few sweet words of promise? Small wonder that he could live contentedly through the present, when such a future loomed before him.

At last he was free—free to go home and win his bride, and obtain personal absolution from his uncle for those sins which love had made him commit. Fate favored him now. The steamer was a fast one, and in a fortnight he was down at the Chase, grasping his uncle's hand.

"And now you know what my next move will be," he said when the greetings were over, subduing his own gladness as much as he could, out of respect for the sorrow by which his uncle had bought it. "What is the matter?" he added in alarm, seeing a change in the kind cordial face that was bent on him. "You know I have come to ask her to be my wife."

"I have borne an awful grief and disappointment, but I'd bear it again rather than have to tell this to you, my boy. You have stayed too long."

"Great heaven? is she dead?"

"Not dead, but as lost to you as if she were; and you must go back, and she must never hear you have come, or she will be true to herself, pitiful and over-kind, and—like a woman generally, shall I say? She is married; you have stayed too long."

It did not kill him, and it did not send him to the bad, a convenient locality to which fiction-writers frequently consign their jilted heroes. But it dulled his life, and robbed him of his belief in the goodness and fidelity of women.

Notwithstanding which he forgave her, and was friendly with her in the after-years; and though her fickleness had earned his contempt, he never paid the debt. And so poetical justice was not awarded to the "flagrant flirt" Bonnie Dundee, who would have been a better woman if she had not been so thorough a one.

Old Books.—A curious fact, not generally known perhaps, is that there are several church vestries in the kingdom which contain libraries which have been formerly left to them by bequest, or some other means. The original fashion was to chain or fasten the books to the shelves. The vestry of the church of All Saints, at Hereford, may be taken as one example. It posseses an almost unique evidence of the middle ages, when books were chained to the shelves, and a money pledge required before the sacred volume could be obtained for perusal. This collection, which goes by the name of Dr. Brewster's library, probably after the name of the donor, was given to the parish in the last century. The books have only been removed once from their holding. This method of diffusing knowledge was only short-lived, occurring, as it did, in the time of a thrifty and generous church-warden, who sold the books to a London bibliopolist at what was deemed a long figure, and the profit was intended to be carried to the year's receipts. The Hereford *Journal*, however, took up the matter in correspondence, and the books were saved from the impending confiscation. They have since remained on the shelves of the vestry. There are some interesting works in the collection, and a catalogue of them was published in the same paper at the time of their sudden removal to London. Luther's *Common-place Book* is one, and it affords an interesting memento of the great Reformer. Another valuable book is a fine specimen of early printing in the year 1541, in rubric and black letter. The books, however, are too thickly covered with dust to invite any one but an enthusiastic searcher after old volumes to attempt unearthing whatever other treasures may be there concealed.—*Once a Week.*

The Turquoise.—The turquoise in mediæval times was supposed to be endowed with many wonderful properties. Boetius De Boot relates a number of sufficiently marvellous stories respecting this stone, as coming within his own experience. "The turquoise is believed to strengthen the sight and spirits of the wearer," he says; "but its chief commendation is its protective influence against falls, which, as everybody is assured, it takes upon itself, so that the wearer escapes all hurt—a property beyond the scope of reason. I can solemnly affirm that I always wear one in a ring, the nature of which I can never sufficiently admire." He then proceeds to relate the manner in which he became possessed of this ring. A neighbor who had been in the habit of wearing a turquoise ring of great beauty, died. His property was put up for sale, and the elder De Boot purchased this ring and presented it to his son. To the great disappointment of the latter, however, the gem had become pale and faded; so much so that, as he expresses it, he thought it scorn to wear so unsightly a gem, and took it to an engraver to have his coat of arms cut upon it. This done, he wore the turquoise ring as a signet. What was his surprise to find the stone gradually recovering its color, and that at the end of the month its azure hue was restored. But the wonder did not cease here; De Boot was traveling home to Bohemia from Padua, where he had been to take his doctor's degree, when, in the dark, his horse stumbled, and fell with his rider from a bank ont oa road ten feet below. Neither horse nor rider was the worse, but when De Boot washed his hands the following morning, he perceived that the turquoise was split in two. He had the larger half reset and continued to wear it, when again he met with an accident which was like to have caused him a broken bone, and again the turquoise took the fracture upon itself, and had to be reset once more. After such proof who could doubt? Not De Boot himself, evidently. The turquoise has always been a favorite gem for the betrothal ring, the fashion having had its origin in the belief that the permanence of its hue would depend upon the constancy of the donor.

THE "IRELAND" FORGERIES OF SHAKESPEARE.

In 1795 it was announced that many important relics of Shakespeare had been discovered by a young clerk named Ireland, including a new play entitled "Vortigern." The story was credited, and "Vortigern" was produced by Sheridan at Drury Lane. That awful poet, Sir James Bland Burgess, wrote the prologue. On the 2d of April, 1796, the rush of Shakespearians were so tremendous that not more than two or three women could force theirway into the Drury Lane pit. It must be confessed, however, with all due deference to the "Swan," that the play, on nearer acquaintance, was by no means equal to "Cymbeline."

John Kemble, Bensley, Charles Kemble, King, Mrs. Powell and Mrs. Jordan did their best, but it was from the first too evidently an up-hill game. *Vortigern* murdered *Constantius*, became King of Britain, invited over the Saxons, defeated the Scots, fell in love with *Rowena*, and was fairly on his way to his last place of refuge in Cæsar's Tower after *Rowena* had poisoned herself, when the public would not have it—not another crumb of it—though there were yards more of flatulent blank verse to spout, and *Aurelius* had still to fight the hateful *Vortigern*, knock him down, take his crown, and spare his life. At the perhaps rather unfortunate line:

> And when this solemn mockery is o'er,

which Kemble, being interrupted by a wolfish howl of vexation, contempt, and disappointment, somewhat maliciously repeated twice over, the house rose, and in a Niagara of indignation, swept the very early play of Shakespeare into everlasting forgetfulness. Immediately after this lamentable failure, when the Ireland family had shrunk from the theatre, hot, astonished, and angry, dozens of critics detected in "Vortigern" plagiarisms from Shakespeare, and one keen eye found an allusion to "Bishop Bonner," which, to say the least, was a ridiculous anachronism. But the popular verdict did not shake the belief of Ireland's more generous friends, for Chalmers soon after published a defence eleven hundred pages long, and Ireland père wrote a vindication of his own conduct in an angry and contemptuous reply to that "usurper" "dictator," and presumptuous, arrogant critic, Malone. Unfortunately the very month the father's pamphlet appeared, one written by the son was also printed by Debrett (opposite Burlington House, Piccadilly), acknowledging, with shameless frankness, every one of the extraordinary Shakespearian papers to be mere forgeries of his own.

Young Ireland had been well educated (according to his own account, at Kensington, Ealing, and Soho-square schools, afterward at Amiens, and a college at Ems, in Normandy, and at sixteen had been articled to a lawyer of eminence in New Inn). The mistaken and vain lad, fond of books and accustomed to old plays, one day took it into his head that if he could pass off some documents of his own writing for Shakespeare's, it would secure him a reputation, delight his father, and show how easily credulous antiquaries could be gulled. Macpherson had led to Chatterton, Chatterton led to Ireland. Purchasing a thin quarto tract of the time of Elizabeth, with her arms on the cover, the lawyer's clerk, eager for this spurious kind of fame, wrote a letter in Elizabethan hand, supposed to be a letter presenting the book to the Queen. This letter his father at once pronounced to be genuine. That very day, on his way home, Ireland called on a book-binder named Laurie, in New Inn-passage, and showing him the letter, told him the story. A young man in the shop then showed him how to make ink look old by mixing it with some acid and a liquid used in marbling book-covers, and afterward turning it brown at the fire. In the next long vacation a visit to Stratford-upon-Avon further inflamed the young forger's mind, for at Clapton House the owner told him that a few weeks before, in clearing out a lumber-room to serve as an aviary for young partridges, he had found a whole basketful of old letters and papers, rotten as tinder, but many of them bearing the signature of Shakespeare, which he had burnt as mere litter and rubbish. On Ireland's return to New Inn, being left alone in chambers, he carried his impostures further, at first for mere frolic, keeping by him copies of the poet's signature from *Stevens' Shakespeare*. The wording of the sham deeds he took from an old Jacobean law paper. Here he had resolved to stop, but his first lies dragged him further down. His father insisted that he knew of more treasures, so did his dupes, and his own vanity and secretiveness urged him on. The paper he first used consisted of blank sheets torn from old books, but after a time, hearing the jug spoken of as the prevalent Elizabethan water-mark, he selected sheets bearing that mark. Most of the old paper he purchased of Verey, a bookseller in Great May's buildings, Saint Martin's-lane. Talbot became Ireland's accomplice, the forger tells us, by mere accident. He was also a clerk in New Inn, but at another lawyer's, and his articles had just expired. He had often seen Ireland imitate old handwritings, and at once told him that the first Shakesperian deed was not original. Ireland firmly denied the charge, but, unfortunately, a few days after, Talbot, always on the watch, stole in and caught him writing a sham Shakesperian document. No longer able to deny the fact, Ireland forced him to secrecy, fearing the anger of his father, and Talbot, entering into the scheme, promised never to betray him.

A Very Theatrical Man.—I should explain that my friend Float is a theatrical man. Not that he has any sort of professional connection with the drama. He is not a manager, an actor, a scene-painter, or even shifter; he is not a costumier, a check-taker, a dramatic author, or even critic. He derives from quite other and far-removed pursuits the means whereby he lives. Still he is theatrical—deeply and intensely so. Nor does he stand alone in this respect. Just as there are furious politicians, who have no sort of share or hope of share in government and legislation, who possibly are not even registered electors, but who, nevertheless, devote themselves to the affairs of the State, and discuss vehemently, and watch over incessantly, the national interests, both at home and abroad, so there are men to whom the theatre need be nothing, and yet would seem to be all in all; who are more Thespian than the Thespians themselves, and who move, and breathe in, and carry about with them everywhere, a dramatic atmosphere. Float is of this class. He is absorbed in the stage, its professors and proceedings. The production of a new pantomime is more to him than the fall of an empire; the failure of a play of greater moment than the deaths of kings. Play-bills and placards are to him what books and newspapers are to other readers—his literature, his study, and his joy. And certainly he is informed to erudition on the subject of his choice. Nothing escapes him. He descends to esoteric depths in his researches. The current gossip of the green-rooms he knows of course; the plans of this manager, the mistakes of that, the prospects of the other; what novelties are in preparation, and what changes are impending in particular dramatic establishments; why, of specified transactions, this had failed and that had prospered. But his information is far more subtle and extensive than this. I despair of conveying an idea of it without occupying more space than seems expedient. Let me by means of an instance attempt to do justice to Float in this respect. He knew such things as the maiden name of the aunt of the pantaloon of the Royal Octagon Theatre—an establishment of inferior rank situate in Lambeth—the church at which she had been baptized, the number of times she had suffered from toothache, and the precise amount at her credit in the savings bank of her parish exactly six weeks before her demise. And this, be it understood, was not a merely fortuitous scrap of learning. His mind and memory are stuffed full of similar valuable and curious matters. I trust I have now made it clear that Float is really a very theatrical man.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

Gambling in Germany.—The decision of the Reichsrath has been pronounced, and all the gaming tables of Germany must positively be closed on the last day of December, 1872. Wiesbaden, Ems, Homburg and Baden must find fresh means of attracting the public, and of deriving the funds necessary for their great expenditure. Homburg alone pays a fine to the Government of £70,000 a year; and the expenses of keeping up the beautiful gardens that surround it amount to an annual outlay of £7,000, which are also paid out of the receipts of the gaming tables. It would seem, as might be expected, that this year will be an unusually productive one, the players throng round the tables every evening in rows of six deep, and many have to retire without the wished-for opportunity of staking their money. The "Salon Doré" is crowded every night with spectators, and the play becomes very exciting. A company of Russians have come over with the avowed intention of breaking the bank, and night after night they may be seen winning and losing enormous sums. Each is attended by his secretary, who sits beside him and registers the gains or losses made by each *coup*. For one night they played alternate stakes of 10,000 francs and 12,000 francs at a *coup*, the latter sum, equal to £480 of our money, being the largest amount which the bank permits to be staked at a single occasion. Of course, with all players the chances of the bank make its ultimate success certain, but the players which it prefers are not the steady gamblers, but the occasional visitors who yield to a passing temptation. A professed gambler plays upon a system, and the part of his system most objectionable to the bank is this, that when he wins a large sum he stops. The celebrated Maltese who broke the Homburg bank three years ago used to pay into his bankers large sums whenever he was successful, and ultimately left the place, carrying away from it many thousands of Naps destined to be lost at Baden-Baden a few weeks afterward. It is otherwise with the tyro of the tables; he plays and wins, becomes inoculated with the fever of gaming, and ultimately loses all he can readily obtain. At one time you see him playing with gold, flushed but anxious, then the wheel of fortune is adverse; the lightly got coin lightly goes; the hoards are swept back to their original source, and he is almost "cleaned out." You would think that now at least he would stop; but no, the hand which staked gold an hour ago now stakes guldens. It is for such visitors that Homburg spreads forth its attractions with a prodigality that is almost lavish. Bands, concerts, balls, shady walks under well-preserved tree plantations, cricket, hunting, pigeon shooting, the sparkling waters of the Kaiserbrunnen for the dyspeptic, reading-rooms for all classes and for all nations, and all this free. It only asks its chance at the table, and it does not even ask that, but trusts to the common propensity for gambling that is independent of race, language, and nation. Day after day the train takes back to Frankfurt visitors who return with lighter purses than they reckoned on. "But there's aye a green crop coming," and every night the tables are again crowded. As an illustration of what expenses are incurred, without hope of other return than that which is paid down so liberally on the green cloth, it is known that the opera costs the administration more for every representation than would be realized, assuming the house to be filled at the exorbitant prices that are asked. Madame Patti alone receives for thirteen performances £3,500, and such artists as Trebelli-Bettini, Fancelli, and Bettini, support her. Some miles from Homburg there is the pleasant little town of Nauheim, which has a natural salt spring, and is reached from Homburg by coaches that start at fixed times daily. There a rival company have established a Kursaal and the necessary gaming-tables. Originally the Homburg tables were open every day of the week, but the law which compelled them to close on Sundays did not include Nauheim, probably as being too insignificant. The Nauheim directors accordingly made arrangements with these coach proprietors that Sunday passengers from Homburg should obtain return tickets at a single fare, the company itself paying for their return journey. Accordingly, on Sundays all the gamblers of Homburg flocked off to Nauheim, and the rooms there became so crowded that it was impossible to get to the tables. At last the law that affected the large town was extended to the little one, and forthwith the liberal arrangements for Sunday traffic came to an abrupt conclusion. Every one is asking now what will become of the administration after 1872. During the Emperor's visit the town did everything to appease him, and then presented its petition that matters might remain as they were, at least till 1873. His Majesty replied that the question did not rest with him, but had already been decided by the Reichsrath. It is said that the company intend to open at Geneva, and that they will pay an enormous fine to the Swiss Government. But the more probable arrangement is that they will buy up the existing tables at Monaco. It is even said that the contract for this object has actually been settled, and that a Kursaal of extraordinary magnificence is to be built.—*Globe.*

A Candid Estimate of Dickens' Fame.—It appears to us that Dickens' place and fame in the future are likely to shrink much from their present proportions. When all its adventitious helps are gone, and he comes to be judged simply on his merits, the importance of his position will be greatly lessened. Perhaps he may even be the victim of an unjust revulsion from all the false emotion and claptrap sentiment surrounded by which it has been his unfortunate fate to leave the world. He has had so much false reputation, that it is but too possible his true reputation may suffer temporary eclipse by one of those revenges which time brings about so surely. Unjust depreciation, however, is as much to be avoided as the false glory which so many injudicious applauses have raised about his name. He was not, as he is said to be, a writer of the highest moral tendency, because the company he introduces to us, *par predilection*, is not by any means good company; and the virtue which he makes a point of recommending is very poor and mawkish in its pretended excellence. But, at the same time, he never introduces one scene, and scarcely a thought, which transgresses the severest laws of modesty; and this, though negative, is praise of the very highest description. His weight is always thrown into the scale of goodness; nor does he ever lend a grace of sentiment to vice, or even attempt to excuse the inexcusable. Had he indulged in the propensities of the *Guy Livingston* type of novelists, it is impossible to calculate the harm he might have done, or the floods of debasing influences he might have poured forth upon the world. But in this point even Mrs. Gamp is as blameless as Mrs. Grundy—nay, infinitely more innocent; for Mrs. Grundy's social heroine is seldom anything so respectable as the mother of six.

Mr. Dickens' claims as a humorist, in the highest sense of the word, are limited chiefly by the absence of that fine sense of moral excellence, apart from all conventionalities, which is like an ear for music, an unexplainable gift, which no amount of genius or understanding can confer upon a man if nature has withheld it. The want is by times scarcely apparent; and once, at least, he overcomes it altogether with a bound, as Wordsworth is said for one wonderful moment to have gained the sense of smell, of which nature had deprived him; but, as a rule, this absence of the highest order of perceptions limits his capacity for producing the highest kind of work. He cannot get above himself. By times he has glimpses of a purer air, and strives and strains to get into that better atmosphere—but the strain does but tighten the halter about his neck, beyond the length of which he cannot go. The period in which he is most natural is the *Pickwick* period, in which his high spirits and sense of power carry him quite out of range of sympathy, and he laughs at everybody indiscriminately with a good-humored and easy fullness of laughter which disarms all our censures, and yet is essentially cynical, though so unlike the ordinary conception of that word. But after *Pickwick*, when the first fullness of fancy had been sobered by practical knowledge of the difficulties and dangers of actual production, Dickens' virtue develops with a suddenness and loftiness which is very remarkable. It is as if he had surveyed his mimic world, found out in it the deficiency we have remarked, and had vowed to himself that he would be moral, and would be sympathetic, and that this deficiency should be seen no more. If such was his resolution he carried it out nobly, there can be no doubt; but yet his morals, like all his higher sentiments, are artificial; they are even polemical, standing on their defense, calling heaven and earth to witness how genuine they are. This want of spontaneous moral feeling takes, at the same time, the point out of his satire. He is shocked conventionally by social evil, but his heart is not wrong, nor his sense of harmony outraged. He is never bitter; sometimes he lashes himself into a rage, getting it up with grinding of teeth and gathering of brows; but the gall which is in that man's own soul who is hurt and stung and made to bleed by wrong, is never visible in Dickens. He shoots fiery darts at an abuse, because his attention has been directed to it as something which ought to be assailed—a fit object for his artillery; he does not fall upon it with sharp disdain and loathing, as a thing ruinous and pernicious within. It is the absence of this warm moral sentiment which limits him both as satirist and humorist, giving him admission but to the threshold of the highest circle. In both these branches of art his old rival, Thackeray, takes place infinitely above him, notwithstanding that the common verdict of the world in their day set down Thackeray as a cynic and skeptic, with no belief in virtue, and held up Dickens as a kind of apostle of human goodness. In this point, as in many others, distance clears away the mists, and makes objects which were confused and indistinct when close at hand, clear and apparent to the further view.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

GLORIES OF THE TEMPLE AT JERUSALEM.

Rev. Dr. Buddington writes: The discoveries of the "Palestine Exploration Fund" have been made at great cost of money and labor, and no little danger, by sinking shafts 100 feet deep and running galleries at right angles to these shafts, the explorers feeling their way under ground, burning magnesian wire, and so throwing light upon stones and pavements which have been buried 2,000 and 3,000 years from human sight. Mt. Moriah has been found to be a sharp crag or ridge, with so little space upon the top as scarcely to afford room for a temple of small dimensions. On all sides it fell off rapidly and very steeply, except from north-west to south-east, the direction in which the ridge ran. The area on the summit was enlarged by wall built along the declivities, the outside walls deep down the valleys, from 100 to 150 feet below the area on which the temple buildings stood. One hundred feet again below this lay the original bed of the brook Kidron. The foundations of the temple, therefore, were 250 feet above the deep defiles around. This area, originally built by Solomon and enlarged by Herod, still exists, running on the south along the Valley of Hinnom 1,000 feet, and along the Kidron 1,500 feet.

This inclosure was originally covered with splendid edifices. First were the porticoes, or covered walks, built along the outer walls, and overlooking the Kidron and Hinnom. They were magnificent structures, resembling the nave and aisles of Gothic cathedrals. The middle walk, or nave, was forty-five feet broad, and the two aisles thirty feet. The aisles were fifty feet high, and the nave, rising like a cleve-story between the two, was more than 100 feet high. Add now terrace walls to the height of the porticoes, and we have a solid and continuous wall of masonry 250 feet high. But these were only the outer buildings of the temple area. The porticoes opened inwardly upon a court paved with marble, and open to the sky. Steps led up to a second court. Beyond this, again, through beautiful gateways, was a third, and rising above them all was a fourth, in which stood the temple proper, ascending story above story, and said to have been 100 or even 150 feet high.

These horizontal measurements have been verified. Of course, we cannot vouch for the correctness of the reputed height of these immense structures. We have the less reason, however, to doubt the last, as we have established the first. If one looked upon Mount Moriah from the Mount of Olives opposite coming round the brow of Olivet on the way from Bethany, as our Lord did when beholding the city, it must have been a sight, which, for architectural beauty and grandeur, perhaps, has never been equaled, certainly not surpassed. It was an artificial mountain from the deep ravines below, wall, column, roof, pinnacle, culminating in the temple within and above all, and probably measuring between 500 and 600 feet.

The palace of Solomon, too, added to the impressiveness of the sight. It is settled by recent discoveries that this pile of buildings was on the south-east corner of the area, joining on the House of the Lord above, and extending below to the King's gardens, where the two valleys met and "the waters of Siloah go softly."

James Ferguson, Esq., the distinguished architect, writes: "The triple temple of Jerusalem, the lower court standing on its magnificent terraces, the inner court raised on its platform in the centre, and the temple itself rising out of the group and crowning the whole—must have formed, when combined with the beauty of the situation, one of the most splendid architectural combinations of the ancient world."

Josephus wrote: "If any one looked down from the top of the battlements he would be giddy, while his sight could not reach to such an immense depth." This passed for foolish exaggeration till recent explorations vindicated the statement.

All these buildings, porticoes, columns, pinnacles, altar and temple have perished. "Not one stone remains upon another which has not been thrown down." The area alone remains, and the massive substructures that for 3,000 years have been sleeping in their courses. The preservation has been due to the ruin. Buildings so vast have been toppled down the slopes of the Moriah that the original defiles and valleys have been almost obliterated. What had been regarded as the original surface has been found to be *débris* from seventy to ninety feet deep.

With pick-ax and shovel British explorers have been down to the original foundations. Fallen columns have been met with, and avoided, or a way blasted through them. The cinders of burnt Jerusalem have been cut through, and turned up to the light—rich molds deposited by the treasures of Jewish pride. The seal of Haggai, in ancient Hebrew characters, was picked up out of the siftings of this deposit. The first courses of stones, deposited by Phenecian builders, have been reached, lying on the living rock. Quarry marks, put on in vermillion, have been copied—known to be quarry marks by the trickling drops of the paint, still visible—only they are above the letters, showing that when they were written the stones lay with the under side uppermost.

At the south-west corner of the area, *debris* has accumulated to a depth of not less than 125 feet—the accumulation of ages, made up of the ruins of successive Jerusalems; and here some of the most interesting discoveries have been made. Here is the famous Arch of Robinson, shown now to be an arch, as he conjectured, by the discovery of the pier upon which the first span rested. It is the remains of a bridge which crossed the valley on arches, and connected Mount Moriah with the mountain opposite—the modern Zion. It is the skewback or abutment that slopes to receive the end of the arch. Three courses remain. The stones are 5 or 6 feet thick, and 20 or 25 feet long. The valley here is 350 feet wide, and this must have been the length of the bridge, connecting the Temple with the Royal Palace on the other side. At a depth of 30 feet a worn pavement was found, worn by feet that passed over it in our Lord's time. Lying on this pavement were the voussoirs, or wedge-like stones, belonging to the arch. Breaking through this pavement, and through 24 feet of *débris* beneath they found a still more ancient roadway, and resting upon this, the key-stones of a still more ancient bridge.

The explanation is probably reached: Robinson's Arch is the remains of the bridge that was standing at the siege of Jerusalem, upon which, at the eastern end of it, stood the Roman General Titus, holding a parley with the Jews, occupying the other end of the bridge. The older bridge, the remains of which were found beneath the pavement, belonged to the palmy days of Solomon; may have been standing at the time of the Queen of Sheba's visit; and possibly was part of the "ascent" by which Solomon went up into the House of the Lord, which when the Queen saw, there was "no more spirit left in her."

The whole of Mount Moriah has been found to be fairly honey-combed with cisterns and passages. One of the cisterns, known as the Great Sea, would contain two millions of gallons, and altogether not less than ten millions. The wall of Ophel has been exposed—at the present time seventy feet high—though buried in *débris*; and the remains of towers and houses have been lighted upon, belonging to the age of the Kings of Judah. The Pool of Bethesda has been, in all probability, identified; an intermitting fountain, which explains the popular legend of the troubling of the water by an angel. Under-ground passages, probably of the age of Hezekiah, when he stopped the brook that ran through the land, saying, "Why should the King of Assyria come and find much water?" An iron ring still remains in the top of a shaft, from which hung the rope of the bucket to draw water with. Vaulted chambers there are, where evidently the besieged took refuge. They have left behind them lamps, and fuel, and cooking utensils. Channels, too, have been opened, down which the refuse of the altar, water, and the blood of the victim seem to have passed. The tracing of these channels will probably lead up to the identification of the exact spot where the Altar of Sacrifice stood. Such are some of the rewarding results of the explorations of Captain WARREN at Jerusalem.

THE MANUFACTURE OF BLACK TEA.

From the Food Journal.

Probably one of the most curious and interesting features connected with black tea manufacture in China, is the fact that the newly-plucked leaves apparently possess neither that aromatic bitter and astringent taste, nor the fragrant odor characteristic of the finished article; these valuable idiosyncrasies being evidently developed, or at least rendered prominent, during the process of manipulation. Another notable point is that different qualities may be prepared from the same plucking or harvest of leaves, which, by varied treatment, can be converted at pleasure into black, semi-fermented, or green tea. It is by a lengthened exposure of the leaves to the air and sun, accompanied by fermentation and gradual roasting and firing, that the distinguishing color and flavor are developed in black tea; quick scorching and rolling without fermentation or exposure, but with the addition of more or less coloring pigment, producing the desired appearance of green; while some exposure in the open air and in the withering-chamber yields the varieties known as Oolong, Pouchong, &c., and in India as Namunna teas. The reason of this becomes obvious when the chemistry of the operations is considered. According to Dr. STENHOUSE, the tannin of tea leaves is associated with a small quantity of gallic acid affording a blue black precipitate with iron salts. Tea-leaf tannin being a glucoside, when united with a ferric salt and applied to animal membrane, exerts a similar influence to oak bark in producing leather; and, in common with other tannins, it exhibits a remarkable thirst for oxygen, especially in presence of a metallic base. Now, experience has taught the Chinese that the presence or absence of iron absorbed from the soil and imprisoned in the tissues of the tea plant is a matter of so much importance in influencing their decision as to whether the crop shall be converted into black or green tea, that a departure from the rule, at first founded on observation and latterly confirmed by chemical research, is never attended with good results, but is usually followed by disappointment. Thus, although a portion of the same harvest, when dried and roasted quickly, produces a green tea, and when subjected to protracted exposure, fermentation and manipulation, a black tea, superiority as to quality in either cannot be attained unless the preparation be judiciously modified or reversed in view of the presence or absence of iron in the leaves. In other words, where the soil is destitute of or deficient in ferric salts, the leaves produced are made into green tea; where iron abounds, the Chinese manufacture black tea. Accordingly, travelers mention it as a prominent feature of the Moning or black tea districts that chalybeate springs are plentiful, and the highly ferruginous nature of even the surface soil indicates an excess of iron not usually met with in those localities devoted to green tea. Where this peculiarity is less evident, as in the plantations around Foochow, it is found that their produce is so modified in color by the smaller amount of iron present, as to have earned for it the distinctive name of "red leaf tea." In India the same ferruginous element must be coaxed into usefulness when present, and in its absence a modified formula adopted; hence it is on account of the paucity of iron in the soil that it has been recommended always to convert the produce of Kangra, Tukvar, Kurisong, Dehra Dhoon, and some parts of Darjeeling, into green tea.

The distinguishing process through which black tea passes, but from which green tea is exempt, is fermentation, which produces marked changes in the constituents of the leaves. When the process is overdone, so that a portion of the tannin is converted into free gallic acid, the tea is found to have acquired a more or less sour flavor, and in consequence its worth is materially depreciated. To the valuer or dealer possessed of fine taste and keen sense of smell, there is no flavor more objectionable than this; accordingly, samples which exhibit slight acidity, or even a tendency in that direction, are unhesitatingly priced at from four pence to six pence per pound less than would otherwise be the case, although they may represent most attractive teas in every other respect. In order to prevent all risk of sourness, (which was an unfortunate characteristic of the tea produced in some Indian gardens until within the last few years,) it has been recklessly suggested that fermentation should be wholly abandoned. But this rash proposal, if ever seriously entertained, could only be adopted at the sacrifice of that delicious fragrance and grateful aroma which distinguish China tea, and in which most Indian growths are lamentably deficient.

THE INFLUENCES OF LIFE.—What a difficult thing it would be to sit down and try to enumerate the different influences by which our lives have been affected—influences of other lives, of art, of nature, of place and circumstance—of beautiful sights passing before our eyes, or painful ones; seasons following in their course—hills rising on our horizons—scenes of ruin and desolation—crowded thoroughfares—sounds in our ears, jarring or harmonious—the voices of friends, calling, warning, encouraging—of preachers preaching—of people in the street below, complaining and asking our pity. What long processions of human beings are passing before us! What trains of thought go sweeping through our brains! Man seems a strange and ill-kept record of many and bewildering experiences. Looking at oneself—not as oneself, but as an abstract human being—one is lost in wonder at the vast complexities which have been brought to bear upon it; lost in wonder, and in disappointment, perhaps, at the discordant result of so great a harmony. Only we know that the whole diapason is beyond our grasp; one man cannot hear the note of the grasshoppers, another is deaf when the cannon sounds. Waiting among these many echoes and mysteries of every kind, and light and darkness, and life and death, we seize a note or two of the great symphony, and try to sing; and because these notes happen to jar, we think all is discordant hopelessness. Then come pressing onward in the crowd of life, voices with some of the notes that are wanting to our own part—voices tuned to the same key as our own, or to an accordant one, making harmony for us as they pass by. Perhaps this is in life the happiest of all experience, and to few of us there exists any more complete ideal. And so now and then in our lives, when we learn to love a sweet and noble character, we all feel happier and better for the goodness and charity which is not ours, and yet which seems to belong to us while we are near it. Just as some people and states of mind affect us uncomfortably, so we seem to be true to ourselves with a truthful person, generous-minded with a generous nature; life seems less disappointing and self-seeking when we think of the just and sweet unselfish spirits, moving untroubled among dinning and distracting influence. These are our friends in the best and noblest sense. We are the happier for their existence—it is so much gain to us. They may have lived at some distant time, we may never have met face to face, or we may have known them and been blessed by their love; but their light shines from afar, their life is for us and with us in its generous example; their song is for our ears, and we hear it and love it still, though the singer may be lying dead. Some women should raise and ennable all those who follow after—true, gentle and strong and tender, whom "to love is a liberal education," whom to have known is a blessing in our past. Is not the cry of the children still ringing in our ears as when the poet first uttered her noble song?—*Miss Thackeray.*

THE POET ZOZIMUS.—About thirty-five years ago a tall blind man used to stand at the corner of Essex Bridge, Dublin, singing and reciting ballads which, if not very remarkable for wit, were more or less attractive to his audience on account of their singularity. The Homeric beggar possessed some of the sturdiness of Eddie Ochiltree, and had a certain pride in his calling, and in the fact of his being looked up to as the king of street minstrels. Even still, in Ireland, the street minstrel pursues his occupation in a more interesting fashion than that in which the same business is carried on by the ruffians who chant vulgar ribaldry in our lanes or public parks; but in the days when ZOZIMUS flourished the craft had retained an importance derived from its connection with the political history of the country. It is well known that SWIFT employed the Dublin ballad-singers to chant and hawk about some of his rhyming squibs, and several of the chief opponents of the Union engaged the ragged followers of the gay science in a musical crusade against the Castle authorities. The poet ZOZIMUS derived his name from the fact of his having composed a lyric on the discovery in the desert of St. Mary of Egypt by a pious ecclesiastic called ZOZIMUS. His biographer informs us that he was usually dressed in a heavy, coarse, long-tailed coat, and a very-much worn hat, with exceedingly strong shoes. He recited or declaimed pieces of a sacred turn, interspersed with odd asides to the crowd, and always introducing himself with a sort of prologue:

Yo sons and daughters of Erin, attend;
Gather round poor ZOZIMUS, yer friend,
Listen, boys, until yer hear
My charming song.

One of the most striking and effective readings was that of a romantic version of the story of Moses in the bulrushes. This he always prefaced by inquiring, "Is there a crowd about me now? Is there any blackguard heretic listenin' to me?" Having been satisfied on these points, ZOZIMUS is reported to have delivered a series of stanzas of which the following may serve as a specimen:

In Egypt's land, upon the banks of Nile,
King Pharaoh's daughter went to bathe in style;
She tuk her dip, then walked unto the land,
And to dry her royal pelt, she ran along the strand.
A bulrush tripped her, whereupon she saw
A smiling babby in a wad o' straw,
She tuk it up, and said with accents mild,
"*Tare-and agers, girls, which av yes owns the child?*"

ZOZIMUS could sing of his garret as gaily as BERANGER:

Gather round me, boys, will yez
Gather round me?
And hear what I have to say,
Before ould Sally brings me
My bread and jug of tay.
I live in Faddle-alley,
Off Blackpits near the Comb;
With my poor wife called Sally,
In a narrow, dirty room.

The poet, living in the O'Connell era, was a great admirer of the agitator, and celebrated O'CONNELL'S election to the mayoralty with much enthusiasm. ZOZIMUS died on Friday, April 3, 1846. A priest who went to visit him found the bard in a miserable room, lying on a straw pallet, and surrounded by a horde of ballad-singers, to whom it seems he was teaching the doggrel that was no longer of much use to him. "How are you, Mike?" said the priest. "*I'm dictatin',*" was the characteristic reply of the minstrel. He had a grand wake, and a funeral which no doubt ZOZIMUS would have enjoyed but for the inactive part he was compelled to take in it. A periodical in Dublin has been recently started in the name of the gifted medicant, and beyond a question ZOZIMUS deserves a centenary festival of some sort from his countrymen, who have only lately made an effort to rescue his memory from oblivion.

AN ECCENTRIC LADY.—Just ten years ago there passed away from society, almost unnoticed, a Scottish lady who had made no little noise in her time. We allude to the beautiful Lady CHARLOTTE C., daughter of the Duke of A——. In 1796 she married her namesake, "Handsome Jack" C., of the Guards. At that time the bride was perhaps unequaled for her beauty, and she was not shy of showing it. Indeed, after Lady CHARLOTTE first went to court as a wife, Queen CHARLOTTE sent her word that if she ever came there again she must first take a tuck or two out of her skirts. In Glasgow crowds used to follow this audacious beauty; and no wonder, for local historians say she would walk down the most fashionable street in petticoats almost as short as a Highlander's kilt. On one occasion, when thus lightly attired, and walking with a lady and a young gentleman, the whole city seemed to gather about them, wondering, admiring and criticising. Finding themselves mobbed, they took shelter in a shop, whose owner, further to protect them, put up his shutters and locked his door. Instead of dispersing, the mob increased. The shop-keeper, fearing an attack on his premises, by which his goods and his guests would alike suffer, jumped out of a back window and ran for the guard. A sergeant and three or four men were sent down and posted in front of the premises. Meanwhile, Lady CHARLOTTE C. followed the shop-keeper's example. She lightly leaped from the back window into an unfrequented lane, made her way into a decent house, told her story, sent for a coach, and quietly rode to her inn unrecognized. During this flight and escape the mob grew denser and more impatient. At length the shop-door was opened. The tradesman informed the people how Lady CHARLOTTE had got away, and asked undisturbed passage for the young lady and gentleman who remained. This was granted, for there was nothing eccentric about that couple, who were civilly allowed to "gang their gait." The reigning beauty lived to a great age—between eighty and ninety. Age did not bring wisdom with it, if the story be true that when she was old she went to Court in a dress every way as objectionable as that with which, in her youth, she ruffled the plumes of Queen CHARLOTTE'S propriety. In her declining years she had not only lost the once handsome JACK, but his estates too—Islay and Woodhall had gone to creditors. The old lady, however, married a clergyman named BURY, turned to literary pursuits, and, among other books, produced in 1839 the Diary illustrative of the times of GEORGE IV., which was edited by GALT.—*Temple Bar.*

MADAME ROLAND.—But Madame ROLAND cannot be so easily dismissed. What shall be said of her, who at eight was a republican philosopher, at eleven a religious devotee, at eighteen a skeptic, and at thirty-seven the leader of the greatest political movement of the modern world? A grand woman, a brilliant woman, a woman of fine genius, one of the noblest heroines of history or romance—but far from faultless; for there was much of prejudice, of envy and uncharitableness in her composition; her republicanism, however pure, was strongly influenced by hatred of the rich. During the early months of the Revolution none was more implacable, or more rejoiced in the sufferings of the aristocracy. When she was told of the agonies endured by MARIE ANTOINETTE when the crowd broke into the Tuileries, she exclaimed, "Oh that I had seen her protracted sufferings! How deeply her pride must have suffered!" Those words cast a stain upon her character that volumes of eulogy could not cover. There must have been something of hardness and cruelty in her nature to have created those words. In her own day of tribulation she bitterly repented them. In her days of political ascendancy ambition was largely interwoven with her love of liberty. But her last days redeemed all the errors of the past. The fire that would have consumed a less noble nature only purified hers—calcined the dross that had clung around the diamond. Had she been a happy woman she would never have been a great one. United to a man she loved, as she could have loved, all the ardor and intensity of her great soul would have focussed in that passion; all things would have been seen through that medium, and by it, to her, the whole world would have been modified. But, united to a man whom, at the best, she could only esteem, the passion of her powerful soul, repressed in one direction, burst forth in ambition and love of liberty; and thus, she who might have lived obscurely, and died with no other epitaph attached to her name but that of a doting wife, a fond mother and an intellectual woman, passed into one of the heroines of history.—*George Augustus Sala.*

SERVANTS.

The Officious Servant—The Melancholy Servant—The Queen of Sheba—Professed Cooks and Thorough Servant Men—Wilhelmina—The French Servant—The Southern Servant.

Whether Gil Blas out of service, answering our advertisement, even presenting a character from his late employer, the Archbishop of Granada, would have suited our wants, is a doubtful question. If he has not as yet brushed our clothes, blacked our boots or corrected our MSS., we still live in hopes that he may do so some day; but that we did once hire the veritable scapin of MOLIERE'S comedies we are absolutely positive about. We have had in the course of a pretty varied experience servants of all shades and colors, of all dispositions and acquirements. We have enjoyed the society of the suggestive servant, as willing to advise about the dressing of a salad, as officious with his opinion in regard to a projected family alliance. In our employ we have had the melancholy servant, whose sighs could be heard through the furnace heater as audibly as through a speaking-tube. An examination of our wine closet showed the cause of grief; he had what the French call *la vin triste*, or took his liquor sadly. We paid wages to a religious lady of middle age and pious mien. We liked her very much and were quite discomposed when she left us very suddenly, because, as she expressed it, "No Christian female could abide in a house where the master thereof played a game with dices every evening with his wife." The fact of her being now in prison under a five years' sentence for abetting in robbing a house, combined with the loss on our part of some jewelry, (only discovered after her departure,) have somewhat relieved our mind of the dreadful thought that our innocent backgammon had anything to do with her falling from grace. A native Queen of Sheba once proffered her regal services. We always thought it was a case of *lèse majesté* when we humbly requested her "to pass the mustard." There was something peculiar in a long string of pearls which adorned her neck, hanging down and clattering in one's soup-plates. Every day we expected her to complain of the dried pea concealed in her bedding, like the Princess in the fairy-book. Whether the fact of her having rivaled our wife in bonnets, or because the inordinate use of patchouli caused an unpleasantness and her departure, we do not remember. That was a splendid hit Biddy made when she cut off the tops from the asparagus and dished the stems. After we had convulsed ourselves over this culinary business we parted, because, as she alleged, "we had laughed her out of her place, and all about a sorry bunch of granes." Molly, a *cordonbleu*, reached the climax of her art when, having been requested to put the first melon of the season in water, popped into the wash-kettle and served it up steaming in a tureen. To do her justice, she was very cleanly in some respects, but a pair of fowls thoroughly scrubbed and richly flavored with bar-soap, though no doubt calculated to purify the chickens and make them "clane," we regret to say rendered them quite unpalatable. Perhaps it was because she used most of the soap given her in this way, that Molly sacrificed her own fair person, as her face was always what might be designated grimy. A man servant, who had served "some illigant families in the ould country," was clever in his way. While with us, we never were more fully assured how much frailer our furniture is than that of foreign make. Three-legged chairs furnished our family with a constant source of amusement. We were also perfectly satisfied, after several attempts on his part, that silver spoons cannot be properly burnished on a knife-board with a bath-brick. To us his manner was perfectly mild and courteous, though why he should have punched our butcher's young man's head "for being wanting in respect to a gintleman's servant," we cannot tell, unless it was because that unfortunate young butcher sported a yellow neck-tie. Wilhelmina is a paragon. Our children are devoted to her. It is true we are under life-long obligations to Policeman T——, who found our poor little wanderer fully three miles from home without much clothing to speak of on his tender person. Wilhelmina explained how naturally she lost him that we have forgiven her. "She meeted a dear relative, her own first cousin Oscar just from Darmstadt. How her brother Carl had got the order of merit at Sedan, and was now Sergeant, but poor Max—*lieber* Max—her cousin, had come home with only one leg, and he had been the best dancer in the village, and that her eyes had been so full of tears that the dear child had got out of her sight."

Of servants in England, France and Germany, we have a pretty thorough acquaintance. The pass-book system employed in France and Germany is generally an excellent one. "Eight years of service, ninety days of punishment for delinquencies of a minor character, one wound slight," formed the summary of the livret or military pass-book of Alexis, a short dapper little Frenchman, with the least martial appearance in the world, who was desirous of assuming the post of waiter and valet to our modest household. "And what are these delinquencies?" we inquired. "Absolute nothings, Sir. A gaiter unbuttoned, a speck of rust on the musket, a button off the coat, and an occasional liking to pass an hour with a friend in a cabaret."

"What about the wound?"

"In the third year of service, Sir, the Tenth Voltigeurs, of which I formed a part, covered themselves with honor. We had made a successful *razzia*, when those rascally Kabyles put up the nicest ambuscade imaginable for us. I was in advance, when a bullet through the thigh put me *hors de service*, which did not prevent my dancing three months afterward. It is my misfortune that I cannot read, otherwise I might have been Sergeant—who knows—won the Cross some day. But I can serve you well and faithfully." For a Gascon, as his racy accent showed him to be, there was so little bombast about him that his services were accepted. Alexis was, perhaps, in some respects, the best servant we ever had. Absolutely punctual to a moment, with a military obedience to orders he possessed those many little accomplishments acquired in a camp life. He had been barber to the rank and file, and sometimes *coiffeur* to the officers. Occasionally we allowed him to exercise his skill on us. It is true, early training had had some effect on his style of scissoring. Our head instantly assumed a martinet air, flowing locks were ruthlessly sacrificed, and we presented that bristly hedge-hog appearance, peculiar to the sons of Mars. As a tailor for a darn, as a cobbler for a patch, he was inimitable. Did the cook leave, out of nothing he would prepare a feast. As a child's nurse he was careful and watchful to a degree, and to care for a whole brood of little ones in the Tuileries Garden, to play with them, to tell them hobgoblin stories in *provençal* was his delight. As to his honesty, he was scrupulous to a centime, and even disbursed the money for the ordinary services of our little household. Had he any faults? Yes, one, which he acknowledged in a most contrite way, but yet managed it in a military fashion. "Monsieur," he would say, "I regret it exceedingly, but the time has come. The new vintage has just come in—or the old wine is just in its prime—and I ask *la permission* (leave of absence) for three days."

"But, Alexis, have you not all the wine stipulated in the house? Do not go and make a fool of yourself, and spend all the money you have saved."

"If my master was to offer me ten times what I have, I could not resist the temptation of a good *bombance*, (spree.) I must have it. If not, I might do worse, and disgust Monsieur and Madame, and never dare to look at our dear children in the face again. *Que voulez vous?* It is an acquired habit. *Il faut que je m'amuse.*"

Liberty was forcedly granted. Alexis would don his worst clothes and disappear for exactly three days. On the fourth day he would return. Strange to say, save a strong vinous odor, Alexis was as fresh as ever, and no traces of his having been gloriously drunk were visible. When circumstances of our own making parted us we left him as we would have left the best friend in the world. It is with more than an ordinary pang that we learned two months ago that Alexis came to death with a bullet through the head in one of the last Paris sorties. Perhaps the most thorough domestics in the United States are Southern colored servants, who have been bred and born in servitude. For a perfect acquaintance with their duties they equal the best class of English servants. After the mother, the best period through life a child has is the Southern "mauma." But besides the mere routine they have nobler traits. Today thousands of instances can be cited South where these servants have shown the purest, most self-sacrificing devotion; where they still cling to their former owners, now impoverished, and give their services and tenderly care for them without any chance of emolument. We know of a case where a colored woman came to New-York risking all the terrible chances of a new life in this City, seeking service with strangers, actuated by the sole desire of being near her old white family, who had moved there. When need and want came, sorely pinching her white friends, her wages were offered with humble grace, in order to give her suffering master, who, prostrated with illness, was unable to procure some of the luxuries of a sick room, she deprived herself almost of food in order that she might minister to his wants. Perhaps, a few maxims, as applicable to the employer as to the employed, may be of service; they are as follows: "Good masters make good servants," and "servants will not be diligent where the master's negligent," and lastly, "servants should put on patience when they put on a livery."

SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

On the occasion of the return of the pastors of the various churches to their homes from a Summer in the country, the *Moravian*, of Bethlehem, Penn., has an article on ministerial vacations in which it says:

"Our own opinion is that ministers as a class do more positive and certainly more continuous work than any other professional men, but we will not insist on this point, because it is difficult to convince any one of this, if he does not already acknowledge it. Even if it were not the case, the kind of work which they perform is very much more exhausting than that of any other profession. A lawyer works up and pleads his case, or a physician attends to his round of visits, without having his sympathies specially engaged in them, and to both, as to almost all other professions or businesses, there come 'dull seasons.' The pastor goes to the sick-bed, the house of mourning or distress, or he meets soul-troubled members, and his deepest feelings are enlisted; the sense of his responsibility in these cases, or in cases of spiritual declension or of positive sin in his congregation, never leaves him, filling his thoughts by day and his dreams at night. Added to this is the mental strain arising from the preparation and the delivery of sermons and addresses, stated and extraordinary, and the fact that his labors knew no intermission from one year's end to the next, and is it any wonder that he sometimes is utterly exhausted, that he feels he needs a little 'letting up,' that he should have his Sabbath as well as other men? The Savior withdrew oftentimes to the mountain or solitary place, and if He needed such seasons of recuperation, surely His messengers may feel that they are not unfaithful when they allow themselves a brief season of rest, of quiet communion with Him and their own souls, of change and innocent recreation."

The *Liberal Christian* treats the respective claims of science and religion in the following manner:

"Every day science is dispelling superstition. Every day faith is conquering more from the skies, as it is driven into closer secular quarters. But faith need not have, nay, real faith cannot have, any dread of science or philosophy. Their works do not extend beneath her foundation. Let them mine as they will, they cannot unsettle her citadel. We forgive, therefore, the anger and animosity of clergymen, who not distinguishing between what really does and does not belong to religion, are swift to defend what they know is precious and only mistakenly suppose is in danger, when science attacks some part of the claimed fortress of faith. It would be far better if they knew better; but as they do not, they are excusable for their superfluous zeal and somewhat unseemly heat. But, on the other hand, science, in the persons of many of its modern representatives, is just as limited and just as childish in its imaginary victories over faith and Christianity. Not knowing what faith is, and as ignorant of religion as priests often are of science, it chuckles over its discoveries and laws and theories, as if there were nothing left in the world but crucibles and microscopes, hammers and their appendages, a few ape-descended scientists to man them! Then it shows too much pleasure in imitating the ministers of faith—treating them as the Spanish matadors do the poor bulls, with Darwinism for its reddest rag. We seldom hear from first-rate men of science, or from first-rate representatives of religion, any flings or slurs against either science or faith. 'Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.' The battle will be fought by the boys, we suppose. The older heads know that the peace must be concluded on different principles from any in the view of the more eager controversialists of the present hour."

The Hebrew magazine *New Era*, in speaking of the different national questions which divide the Jewish race, says:

"It is a common error to regard the Jews as forming a nation by themselves; the day has long since passed when they enjoyed an independent nationality. Dispersed as a nation, and scattered over the world for wise and good purposes, never again to have a separate political existence, they have gradually identified themselves with the nations among whom they have been cast, and are, today, in no respect different from other people, save in their religious belief. They exist as a denomination, not as a nation. The Jews of America are Americans in heart and soul; the Jews of England are Englishmen; of France, Frenchmen; of Germany, Germans, and so on throughout the world. The idea of a restoration to Palestine, and of a re-establishment of a Jewish kingdom, is an exploded theory, and is now rejected by the great majority of our people. When, therefore, it unfortunately happens that Governments quarrel, and warfare carries desolation far and wide, the Jews are found in arms against each other, fighting for their respective countries. Loyalty is one of the characteristics of our people. It is taught us by our religion, by our history, by our traditions, by the example of our ancestors, and by the pages of our Bible, upon which are written in undying characters the records of the great Jewish warriors of old."

Roman Catholicism, through the columns of the *Tablet*, is complaining that it is not fairly treated in this country, and that Protestantism encroaches on that equality which should be allowed to all religions. It says:

"If Protestantism respects the equal rights, as to faith and worship, of Catholicity with itself, and never attempts to meddle with politics, or attempts to control political or civil legislation, whence, since Protestants are the overwhelming majority of the people, come the scandalous marriage and divorce laws of Illinois, Indiana, and several other States, so directly in the face and eyes of Catholic faith and morals? * * * Then, again, whence comes the common-school system, which taxes by public authority Catholics for the support of schools from which their religion is excluded, to which they cannot in conscience send their children, and which is upheld by every sect or denomination of Protestants in the land? Certain it is that Protestantism includes in its creed and practice such a political element as would compel a Government administered on the principle that Catholics and Protestants stand before it on a footing of perfect equality, to treat it not as a religion, but as a hostile political power."

The *Churchman* expresses its uneasiness at the seeming inability of the American people to assimilate and nationalize the constant influx of emigrants, in the following manner:

"We have had striking evidence lately of the unchanged nature of the foreign element in a way that was not pleasant. It appears that we must consent to import all the quarrels, and jealousies, and national hatreds of Europe. The German turns out with drums and trumpets and general blast and blare to celebrate German victories. The Irishman processionizes, drinks, fights, and carries his green flags and crosses because PIO NONO has been Pope twenty-five years. The Italian goes out on a march with jubilation after his pleasure, because the said PIO is no longer master of Rome. The Protestant Irishman marches forth under the pictured figure of Dutch WILLIAM, because Popery was beaten 200 years ago at the Boyne. And so it goes all around. There is no use of complaining about all this. It was inevitable from the moment when to entice foreign immigration we made foreigners citizens on sight. They have come, and they insist on the contract. We may as well understand that it is their purpose, the purpose of vast masses of voting citizens, to change all things which do not agree with the notions they have brought with them, and that they are conscientious in claiming the right to do this, because they believe the notions they brought are better than the notions they found. So there is a struggle before us in which the strongest and most persistent will win."

The *Presbyterian Banner*, of Pittsburg, thinks that the tendency of the Congregational Council, which is to be held in Oberlin, Ohio, on the 15th of next November, will be to create a united government in that Church, greatly resembling the Presbyterian. It says:

"The general features seem to indicate something very like the inauguration of something which may in the end approximate pretty closely to Presbyterianism. But since our Congregational brethren are careful to give repeated assurances that nothing of the kind is intended, it is not right for us to insist upon an interpretation of the movement as it appears to our Presbyterian eyes."

There can hardly be a doubt in the mind of any one but that superannuated clergymen should not be left without means of support, and the *Christian Union* vigorously urges that some definite plans should be adopted. It says:

"We believe that the most thoroughly organized of our Protestant denominations make scarcely any effective provision for this class, and that by far the greater part of them do nothing whatever. The matter absolutely demands systematic treatment. Benevolence—or rather justice—in individual cases, is excellent in its way. But it is not enough. The thing should be put beyond uncertainty. The minister entering his vocation should be sure that when he has earned an 'honorable discharge' he will receive an adequate pension—in course, and as a matter of justice—as much as does the soldier under like circumstances. Our highly-organized churches, like the Episcopal and Methodist, have the machinery at hand, some of them have it already in feeble motion. With denominations of a looser polity—like the Baptist and Congregational—it may be more difficult of arrangement, but it is certainly practicable. To make such provision thoroughly and effectually seems to us a paramount duty of every body of Christians. The call to the ministry in most cases includes a call to poverty and self-sacrifice. It ought not further to include the likelihood of destitution in old age, and of leaving the dearest ones unprovided for."

The *Golden Age* welcomes its readers home in the following manner:

"After all there is more philosophy in coming home and settling back into the domesticities of life than some of our people imagine. Our little earth does not amount to much in comparison with some of the other planets that roll through the infinite deeps of space, in sublime indifference to the existence of such a more mote dancing and darkling on its way; it shrivels into nothingness in the sweep of telescopic vision. But small as it is when contrasted with the incomprehensible magnitudes of the sidereal heavens, it is considerably too large for anybody to fill with domestic offices and loves. We may be cosmopolitan in our sympathies, but we must be circumscribed in our interests, affections and ways. Everybody and everywhere are well enough to talk about, but sooner or later the healthy heart gravitates back to somebody somewhere. Mankind, humanity, the progress of the race, the welfare of all souls—grand ideas are these! They stir the sluggish sensibilities, and catch us up out of all pettiness and selfishness into the region of universal relations and the realm of universal order. But to truly love and wisely serve a dozen or a hundred people is more than most men are equal to. To have circumference we must be centered; to exert influence we must have a point of radiation; to produce results we must have the sources of our life perpetually invigorated by communication with the springs of power hid within the shrines and sanctities of the great sentiments home refreshes and represents. * * * * * So we come home, tired, yet refreshed; soiled, yet strengthened; made wiser by the experience of the way, the scenes witnessed and the follies done; with less flutter of the nerves and less fever in the blood. We all come home at last. Yes, home, with its beautiful memories, its hallowed associations, its loves and joys and hopes, opens to receive us all."

The *Independent* devotes a considerable portion of its space to City political questions. Of the meeting at Cooper Institute it says:

"But the daily papers fail in one respect to report the full spirit of the meeting, and to give the answer to the question, 'What are you going to do about it?' that evidently was struggling to repress itself. When Judge PIERREPONT said that, if all these means prove unavailing, 'I will not tell you the other way,' every one knew what the other way was, and every one felt that the occasion had come when justice must be secured, and that, if thwarted in the effort for it, we are not very far from renewing in New-York the scenes which San Francisco saw when purified by a morally-lawful vigilance committee from less guilty criminals. When, in answer to the question of Judge EMOTT, 'What will you do with these men?' the *Tribune's* reporter heard a voice, 'Send them to Sing Sing,' we heard shouts all over the hall of 'Hang them, hang them!' and the time may come when a little judicious hanging, by order of a summary *pro re nata* Court may be necessary. It was just this undercurrent of determination, even unto unlawful, violent justice, if need be, that was exceedingly healthful, and promised well, paradoxical as it may sound, for the permanence of our institutions. It is a resource that will not be needed if the people are in earnest, and would not be needed but once. * * * The grandest ovation of the meeting was to the TIMES. The resolution of thanks to that paper called out the wildest cheering of the evening, and was well deserved. For a certain bull-dog persistency in denouncing as well as exposing the City thieves that paper deserves infinite praise."

The *Methodist* also treats the same question in a very similar way. It says:

"The people of the City of New-York spoke very plainly to the Ring, at the Cooper Institute meeting, on Monday evening last. The sneering question, 'What are you going to do about it?' received its answers. The first answer given by the tax-payers was, they were resolved to have an end of the robbing of their City Treasury. The second was still more satisfactory, that if there was any law to compel the robbers to restore their plunder, they should be compelled to disgorge the whole of it. The words, 'Send them to prison,' were too frequently interjected by the audience to permit any doubt of its determination to bring the offenders to condign punishment. * * * All this looks like earnest work, and only earnest work will save us. A single spasm of effort will effect nothing; we must follow blow with blow. Public feeling has been paralyzed by the apparent hopelessness of deliverance. Only let it be made clear that representative citizens of all parties will unite for the reformation of the City Government, and the people will take heart again. * * * One thing we ought not to forget—that rogues are essentially cowards. 'The thief doth fear in every bush an officer.' The Ring looks formidable, but it is hollow as an egg-shell. Its members know that they are warring against the common interests of mankind. They have not believed themselves that their reign would last long. They know well enough that such misrule as theirs brings on speedily a day of judgment; their hope has all along been to get off with their booty. In this they ought to be disappointed. Society owes it to itself to make an example of these miscreants that will be a terror to evil-doers in days to come. There is one plain duty before New-Yorkers: Stop the plundering, and make the plunderers disgorge."

The *Jewish Times* thinks the present year is one of physical and moral storms. It says:

"It is true, demoralization has to a great extent infested our whole community. People are not valued for their moral or intellectual worth, but for their worth in greenbacks. People are not particular to inquire how a man obtained his wealth, they merely ask, is he possessed of wealth. The public moral sense has grown callous, and people outside of the Metropolis became doubtful whether such a thing was in existence here yet. The air was thick with degradation and demoralization, and became filled with the electricity of vice. The shock came at last. In slow murmurings, first from afar off; the TIMES, the New-York thunderer, and the guardian of public morals, the New-York *Tribune*, sent off flashes, weak and faint at first, and they were neither seen nor heard until on the 12th of July the clouds gathered, after the chief of the City had dared to strike the flag of liberty before a parcel of besotted fanatics. It was a storm that shocked the community to its innermost depths, and it was quickly followed by the astounding discoveries of the TIMES, enumerating the frauds and pilferings in figures, that did not lie and that brought the story of our state of public depravity closely home to every citizen who was not directly interested in the plunder. And the 'thunderer' kept up his thunder, and ably was he seconded by the public organs that had not sold their soul and body to the triune Satan. It finally culminated in a public meeting this week, composed of our best and most substantial citizens, representing the various shades of political views, all condemning the men who had brought such shame to our City, and all uniting in the determination to put an end to the shameful state of affairs."

It is encouraging to find one paper that takes a hopeful view of the present corruptions in this country. The *National Baptist*, of Philadelphia, holds that they may bring with them the seeds of their own cure. It says:

"The enormities that are occasionally uncovered by some domestic or social tragedy disclose the extent and malignity of the ulcers which are eating into our moral life. A shudder went through the land when a murdered girl was found jammed into a narrow trunk, and sent as baggage to a railway station; and righteousness and peace will kiss each other when the murderers are hung. But there was a new thrill of horror when the friends of more than sixty lost girls sought to identify the mutilated remains of one. Whence came and whither went these scores of deceived and sinful creatures who have gone out and perished and left no sign? The circles of this terrible whirlpool embrace all our homes, and no family is safe. There are influences at work, in the theatre, the licentious literature, the customs of fashionable society, preparing the way for these results which startle and terrify us—though most frequently the result is so quiet and skillfully concealed that it remains unknown. The abortionist and the procuress can only finish work that has been prepared for them by other agencies; and in all cases the victims must also be guilty parties to their own ruin. They could never be entangled in this net-work of woe without their own consent. The first departure from purity is the beginning of destruction. The case we have taken as an example is only one of hundreds. All around us are the sworn foes of society and domestic peace—ready to do anything, except honest work, for the sake of money. Our duty is to frustrate their plans and deliver their victims. The decree of God is, that the price of peace is purity. We must purge out this iniquity as the only means of our own safety. By all the agencies at command—the Church, the school, the house-to-house missionary, the apt charity, the influence of personal sympathy—must this contest be carried forward. Nor must we forget our duty in the training of public sentiment, in the integrity of the ballot, and in the unflinching administration of justice. We are encouraged just now by the harbingers of a righteous indignation that promises to overtake some who have been thriving upon the perils and wretchedness of the deluded and the dependent. It is a blessing that God has fixed his canon against unholiness, and suspended our peace upon our purity. Otherwise our apathy, our greed of gain, our reluctance to say or do aught to the discomfort of a neighbor, would land us in hopeless corruption. It is painful to be burned; but infinitely better this than that we should be consumed without sense of injury. The pain will rouse us to a knowledge of our harm, and force us to escape or repair it."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Col. Forney's Recollections—The Second Inauguration and the Disgrace Attending It.

His latest anecdotes of public men, published in the Washington *Sunday Chronicle*, Col. JOHN W. FORNEY devotes to President LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON. We quote a few paragraphs:

"When Stonewall JACKSON was killed, and one of my assistant editors spoke kindly of the better part of his character, ABRAHAM LINCOLN wrote me commending the tribute to a brave adversary. If you visited LINCOLN he never wearied you with dreary politics or heavy theories, or glorified himself and his doings. In every crisis he sought the advice, not of his enemies, but of his friends. To his convictions he was ever true, but his opinions were always subject to revision. He delighted in parables, and especially in the rude jokes of the South and the West. He hailed Artemus Ward and Petroleum Nasby as benefactors of the human race, and no witticism, whether delicate or broad, escaped his keen appreciation. He was, withal, a man of sentiment, reading SHAKESPEARE like a philosopher, and remembering the best passages. A little poem, written by FRANCIS DE HAES JANVIER, of Philadelphia, called "The Sleeping Sentinel," was an especial favorite, and "The Patriot's Oath" and "Sheridan's Ride," by THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, were always recited at his request by Mr. MURDOCH, whenever that loyal actor visited the metropolis. He was neither boisterous nor profane. He cared little for the pleasures of the table, and although reared among a frontier people, largely addicted to intoxicating drinks, he preferred water as a beverage. He liked the theatre, especially when EDWIN FORREST, JOSEPH JEFFERSON, JOHN BROUGHAM or JOHN S. CLARKE was the star. Though he frequently accompanied Mrs. LINCOLN to the opera, it was rather in obedience to a social demand, or an eagerness for rest in the corner of his box, than a taste for scientific music. He was a capital peacemaker, and was especially resolute in refusing to adopt the enemies of his friends. He had a horror of making speeches, although a fine colloquial orator, and when he did address the people it was in short sentences, and only for a few moments at a time. In these addresses, as well as in his messages and letters, he said things that will survive for generations.

I think I never saw him out of temper but once, and that was when I presented him the unanimous confirmation of a certain personage for a high office. "Why did the Senate not confirm Mr. —— and Mr. ——? My friends knew I wanted this done, and I wanted it done today;" and then he used certain strong expressions against the successful person. I looked at him with some surprise, never having seen him in such a mood, and said: "Why, Mr. LINCOLN, you seem to hold me responsible for the act of the Senate, when you must be aware of the custom under which that body acted." "Oh, no," was his reply, "I was not scolding you, my friend, but I fear I have been caught in a trap." Many a fierce conflict took place in his presence between angry politicians, but it required a very strong provocation to overbalance his judgment or his equanimity. Not so, however, with an appeal for mercy; not so with a petition from the poor. Here he was as weak as woman, and more than once mingled his tears with the gentler sex.

When the Baltimore Convention, which renominated him for President was about to meet, and Mr. HAMLIN declined being a candidate for Vice-President in order that the Democratic element might be represented, Mr. LINCOLN personally advocated ANDREW JOHNSON, and was backed by Mr. SEWARD, who was, however, interested in the defeat of DANIEL S. DICKINSON, pressed for the same post by his opponents in New-York.

The contrast between LINCOLN and JOHNSON may be illustrated by an incident connected with the unhappy 4th of March, 1865, when ANDREW JOHNSON was inaugurated Vice-President in the Senate Chamber. I do not desire to see the curtain rise before a scene that both parties seem willing to expunge—the Republicans, who apologized for it when it occurred, and the Democrats, who regretted it after JOHNSON joined their despairing columns. But I can never forget President LINCOLN'S face as he came into the Senate Chamber while JOHNSON was delivering his incoherent harangue. LINCOLN had been detained signing the bills that had just passed the old Congress, and could not witness the regular opening of the new Senate till the ceremonies had fairly commenced. He took his seat facing the brilliant and surprised audience, and heard all that took place with unutterable sorrow. He then spoke his short inaugural from the middle portico of the Capitol, and rode quickly home. Bitter maledictions were immediately hurled against the new Vice-President. I hastened to his defense with the best of my abilities, believing the affair to have been an accident. Threats of impeachment were common in both parties, especially among the Democrats; and the crusade got so fierce at last that I found myself included among those who had helped Mr. JOHNSON to his exposure. But no voice of anger was heard from ABRAHAM LINCOLN. While nearly all censured, and many threatened, Mr. LINCOLN simply said, "It has been a severe lesson to ANDY, but I do not think he will do it again."

In a little more than a month, LINCOLN was in his grave and ANDREW JOHNSON his successor. Both have had their trial before the same people. The verdict on each is irreversible.

BIBLE LANDS.

A Visit to Hebron—Measures of the Porte and Policy of Russia.

Miss ISABEL BURTON writes to the London *Times* as follows: Perhaps, even in these exciting days, a short account of my visit to venerable Hebron, the site of the cave of Machpelah and the burial-place of the Father of the Faithful, may interest some of your readers. I can, at any rate, set right much of what has been wrongly written, and I can lay before the public an act of gross injustice which has hitherto remained unnoticed. The popular plans of the Hebron Temple are those taken from Mr. JAMES FERGUSSON (appendix 3, *The Holy Sepulchre*, London, MURRAY, 1865,) and Dr. ERMETE PIEROTTI'S *Macpéla; ou, le Tombeau des Patriarches*, Lausanne, 1869.) The former is deficient, especially in the Orientation of the building, but what is given is exact. The latter neglects to give the form of the ceiling, and the order of the column capitals; moreover, in the matter of the cavern entrances he has notably allowed fancy to supply facts.

THE CAVE OF HEBRON.

The interest of Hebron centres in its cave. The Sanctuary, which covers the last resting-place of "St. Abraham," is built upon the south-western slope of the hard range of red and white limestone (secondary) which forms the left bank of this valley. The slip of the strata on the right bank, which is free from building, varies from 2° to 4°, and even 5° north-north-west to south-south-east. The whole cave is supposed to be inclosed within the temple shell, and, remembering that Machpelah means "double cave," it is interesting to remark that modern Moslems divide it into Magharat el Fauká, the upper, and Magharat el Tahtá, the lower cave. The former is supposed to be the part actually occupied by the tombs of the three Patriarchs and their wives, the highest point lying between Abraham and Isaac. The latter would be the outlying portions extending to the inner edge of the *enceinte*.

THE SANCTUARY.

Those who have visited the Sanctuary saw only one circular opening between the floor and the cave, and Lord BUTE estimates the diameter to be seven inches. A lamp is kept burning in it, while letters addressed to the Patriarchs, and at times money, are thrown in *ex votos*. All the Shaykhs attached to the mosque unanimously declare that there were two entrances, one near the south-west angle of the wall (not shown by Dr. PIEROTTI) and the other between the tombs of Abraham and Sarah, but that, in consequence of accidents to imprudent visitors, the former was closed sixty or seventy years ago, and the latter for the last 150 years, with slabs fastened with lead. Such is, as I have said, the unanimous account. A child or a pole with a wax ball could easily remove the papers and the coin; a secret opening, however, might be easily kept from strangers. The entrance said to have been effected by Dr. PIEROTTI (page 96) is pronounced to be a barefaced invention, and we know that his exploration of El Bir el Arwah, or the Well of Souls, in the so-called Mosque of Omar, at Jerusalem, is equally apocryphal. I should not have deemed the subject worthy of attention had not the fiction run into the fact, and the fact had been quoted by sundry authors. For instance, we read that "the Well of Souls has a long passage running north and south, connecting it with the cisterns of the Haram," (page 374, No. 7, *Palestine Exploration Fund,*) when we know nothing of the kind. Accompanied by Mr. CHARLES F. TYRWHITT DRAKE, representative of the Palestine Exploration Fund in Syria, and my husband, we were permitted on Saturday, the 15th of April, under the guidance of 'BRAHIM EL HAMMURI, a Mujawir, or mosque servant, to ascend the Daraj Sayyidna Yusuf (steps of our Lord Joseph,) an old and well-built flight of 31, leading to the platform which covers the cave. Here we observed that the building is not oriented as usual. The long east and west walls flanking the Meccan or southern front run 328° and 148°. The short lines are disposed at angles of 234° and 54°. Consequently the so-called southern part is 32° too much to the north.

THE MOSQUE EL TAULI.

Removing our shoes where mats covered the long, narrow eastern passage subtending the sanctuary, we were allowed to enter the Mosque el Tauli, so-called from its builder, and a mere outwork of the Haram. Though we carefully stamped upon the ground, we found no hollow corresponding with Dr. PIEROTTI'S "*entrée primitive de la caverne,*" and we certainly should expect a cave to open down and not up hill. Nearly opposite stood the low pointed arch with iron door and peep-holes that bars the Sanctuary. Before entering, the attendant must rattle his keys and shake the lock, lest, peradventure, he might behold Sittna Sara (Our Lady Sarah) combing her hair, and be struck blind or dead by the wrath of Abraham. This, we are told, has happened. The Patriarch most feared, however, is Sayyidna Ishak, (Isaac,) of whose tetchy and rancorous character we have heard for the first time authentic details.

ALLAH'S KITCHEN.

Resuming the passage toward the so-called south we descended ten steps, passing through a door in a rudely battlemented wall, which divides the corridor into two parts; it is flanked by two grilled windows, and is guarded by a night porter; on the left is the kitchen of Our Lord the Friend (of Allah—namely, Abraham,) where two big cauldrons distribute soup to the poor every afternoon. We were shown near the south-east angle of the Haram, its largest stone, measuring twenty-four feet ten inches in length. We then descended the flight of twenty-eight steps called Daraj el Haram, the Scala Santa *par excellence*, leading to the south-western door, and thence by nine modern steps we issued into the filthy street and the crowded bazaar. No Jew is allowed to ascend further than the eighth step, but opposite to the fifth there is a rent, apparently artificial, in the Haram wall, into which for a consideration he may insert his hands. Another of these places occurs outside, and to the north of the south-western gate. Our conductor informed us, with a grim smile, that while the hapless Hebrews believe that through it the fingers can touch part of the sacred cave, it is merely a conduit for the water with which the sactuary floor is washed.

TURKEY'S MEASURES.

I felt so sorry—it is hard to guess by what right, except by that of a might now grown feeble—men whose compound ignorance buries the body of Joseph at Hebron are allowed to monopolize the graves of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—names equally dear to the Jewish, the Christian and the Mohammedan world. But a few years ago a firman from the Porte threw open the mosques of the Moslems to all worshipers who took an interest in them, and yet how soon his fanaticism compelled the order to become a dead letter! If we telegraph to Constantinople for permission to enter the Hebron Sanctuary, the Porte replies that his Royal Highness, the Prince of WALES, and the Prince of PRUSSIA, cannot be considered as precedents. True; but they forget Mr. FERGUSSON, Lord BUTE, M. RENAN and M. DE VOGUE, and others. Capt. BURTON, after visiting the Prophet's Tomb at El Medinah, was refused admittance to that of the Patriarchs at Hebron—a proceeding which reminded me of BURCKHARDT being driven from the doors of Aaron's apocryphal burial-place. Whenever, as at Hebron and at Safed, where a catacomb and *loculi*, probably belonging to a crusading church, have been ridiculously christened the "Cave of Jacob's Daughters," local holy places are closed to certain sections of the community, bigotry and bad blood necessarily result. On the other hand, the opening of general sanctuaries, like the tomb of Moses, west of the Jordan, and the grave of Joshua, near the waters of Merom, tends to allay the heart-burnings of well-meaning worshipers, and remarkably to abate religious rancor and prejudice.

RUSSIAN POLICY.

Surely a combined representation of the European Powers would have the effect of at once doing away with this great wrong! And if we neglect our duty Russia will not. Already a Muscovite Hospice is beginning to rise around the old holm oak supposed to represent the Terebinth of Abraham, and in a few years we may hope to see Jew, Christian and Moslem offering up their prayers at the sepulchres which all equally revere, and which are the common property of the whole civilized world.

VENUS OF MILO.

How the Famed Statue Was Saved From Prussia and From the Commune.

M. THEOPHILE GAUTIER relates in the *Journal Officiel* how the Venus of Milo was saved from the Prussians and the Communists. At the beginning of the war, he says, when the first defeats showed that Paris was in danger of being besieged, the most valuable of the pictures in the Louvre were taken out of their frames and sent to Brest; but it was not so easy to find a place of security for the statues, whose weight and fragility made it impossible to pack them for so long a journey. Among these statues by far the most valuable was the Venus of Milo, and "the thought that this adorable work of art might become Prussian filled our connoisseurs with dismay." At last, after giving much thought to the subject, the guardians of the Louvre hit on an ingenious means of getting out of the difficulty. The statue was taken down from its pedestal and laid in an oak coffin filled with wadding. In the dead of night some men who could be depended upon brought the coffin with its precious contents to a secret door in the Louvre, where it was taken up by some others and carried to a spot known only to themselves, where a crypt had been prepared for the goddess in the cellars of the Préfecture de Police. "What a grand poem," observes M. GAUTIER, "would HEINE, the singer of the banished gods, have written on the nocturnal burial of this most famous of the immortals, and what ironical apostrophes he would have directed against those hordes of the followers of KANT and HEGEL, at whose approach a dweller in Olympus fled to the Rue Jérusalem!" The hiding-place was at the end of one of the numerous secret passages in the Préfecture. A wall was built in front of the spot where the Venus was laid, and covered over with rubbish, so as to give it the appearance of antiquity. To make assurance doubly sure, a heap of documents of some importance was laid in front of this wall, and a second wall was then run up, so as to make it appear that the hiding place was made for the documents. Here the Venus remained during the whole period of the siege, her admirers wondering all the time what had become of her. Perhaps, says M. GAUTIER, she found her seclusion rather tedious: but time is of no consequence to an immortal, and she must have been accustomed to darkness by her confinement of several centuries in the vault from which the Greek peasant GORGOS extricated her. After the first siege it was proposed to replace her on her pedestal, but when the Commune was declared the guardians wisely determined to leave her where she was until order was restored. The secret was well kept, and the Venus was not disturbed during the second siege any more than during the first. At length came the defeat of the Commune, and the burning of the principal official buildings, including the Préfecture. The anxiety caused to the guardians by this event may easily be imagined. Was the Venus to perish after all, now she had escaped both the bombs of the Prussians and the vandalism of the Commune? Directly the army of Versailles resumed possession of the capital the guardians hastened to the Préfecture. The still smoking ruins were carefully removed, and among them was found the oak coffin uninjured. "A water-pipe had miraculously saved the statue; we might now apply to her the proud motto of the house at Heidelberg, 'Præstat invicta Venus!'" The coffin was brought back to the Louvre, and opened before a commission appointed for the purpose. "Every one leaned forward eagerly to look. Lying in her soft bed in a position which quite altered her usual appearance, her mouth half open as if to breathe the free air, she seemed to look gratefully on her preservers with that irresistibly charming smile which is unknown to modern lips. All her features and limbs were complete; no injury had been done to the marble by the damp of the crypt in which it had so long been buried."

Chief-Justice Robertson of Kentucky.

Hon. GEORGE ROBERTSON, who, on Tuesday, resigned the Chief-Justiceship of Kentucky, will be eighty-one years old on the 18th of November next. He served two terms in Congress, and was elected a third time, but resigned. He was the author of the bill to establish territorial government in Arkansas, and also the present system of selling public lands; was Speaker of the House of Representatives of Kentucky three sessions; Secretary of State of Kentucky in 1828, which he resigned, and became Judge of the Court of Appeals, and next year was made Chief-Justice of that Court, which office he held for fifteen years, when he resigned and resumed the practice of law in Lexington, Ky.; was elected Judge again in 1862, and held the position till his resignation. He was a Professor of Law in the Transylvania University twenty-three years. He was one of the most distinguished Judges this country has produced. Some of his decisions have been translated, and passed through several editions in Germany, where they are considered high authority. Chancellor KENT, in his Commentaries on Constitutional Law, quotes Judge ROBERTSON'S opinions with warm approbation. He was an Old-line Whig in politics, and later a Conservative Republican. He favored a liberal construction of the Constitution in regard to the powers of the Federal Government, and opposed the States Rights Party while a member of Congress in 1819-20. He was Chairman of the Land Committee, and member of the Internal Improvement and Judiciary Committee, though the youngest man then on the floor. A year or more ago he was touched with paralysis, from which he has not recovered, and probably will not.

An East Indian Feud.

The Indian correspondent of the London *Times* reports that a "terrible feud is raging between the Mohammedans and Hindoos in several parts of the Punjab. The Hindoos have a standing grievance against the Mohammedan butchers for killing the cow, an animal sacred to the Hindoo, and at Amritsur the grievance was deepened by a Mohammedan butcher throwing a bone into a Hindoo well. There was an instantaneous rising and some loss of life, which is the subject at present of a judicial inquiry. The spirit of Hindoo hostility has spread rapidly, at nearly all the chief stations in the Punjab the butchers have to be protected from the popular fury. A Hindoo vernacular paper begs Government to entirely stop the slaughter of cows. 'Such outrages on cows,' it says, 'we can no longer bear.' The Mohammedans systematically outrage this feeling by unnecessary cruelty in their mode of slaughter, and perhaps this struggle, which is far from ended, may lead to some such measures with respect to slaughter as have recently been put forward by the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 10, 1871.

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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We beg to state that we shall shortly publish, in a cheap pamphlet form, in English and German, the proofs we have submitted during the past few weeks of the City frauds. The warrants copied from the Controller's books, checked and revised by the official accounts sent in to the Board of Supervisors by Mayor Hall, together with the particulars of the "armories swindle," and the numerous other frauds committed under the "Rule of Four," will be arranged in a perspicuous and handy form. A totally new introduction to these reports will be written, and explanations given which will bring the history down to the present time. This pamphlet will have a very large circulation all over the Union—over 150,000 copies are already ordered. We can print only two pages of short advertisements in this pamphlet, and it will be necessary to send in notice early of any applications for this space. We are also ready to receive orders for the pamphlet.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Paris forts, and three of the four departments surrounding are to be evacuated immediately by the German troops.

Commissioner GURNEY sailed from Liverpool yesterday in the Cunard steamer *China* for New-York. The Duchess of ST. ALBANS is dead. CHRISTIANA EDMUNDS, the Brighton poisoner, has been committed on the charge of wilful murder. The Empress EUGENIE embarked yesterday at Southampton for Spain, where she is to remain about two months. The Emperor NAPOLEON will in the meantime make his abode in Torquay.

The deaths at Tabreez, Persia, still average 240 per day. The Christians and Musselmans are camped in the mountains, and business is entirely stopped. The Persian army has been disbanded.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD arrived at Berlin on Thursday.

GENERAL.

The Saratoga Regatta did not come off yesterday, owing to the high wind which prevailed. Not less than 20,000 people are estimated to have been present on the shores of the lake. The four-oared race will come off on Monday at 10 o'clock, and the single scull at 4 P. M.

A collision of freight-cars occurred, on Friday evening, on the Stony Brook Railway, Massachusetts, caused by a portion of one train becoming unshackled. No person was injured, but there was considerable damage done, and trains were detained.

From and after the 1st of October next no retired officer of the navy above the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, except Naval Constructors, shall be assigned or remain upon regular active duty, except as member of the Light-house Board and at the Naval Asylum.

The Board of Public Works is moving vigorously in the matter of beautifying the City of Washington, and before the Winter months set in great changes will have taken place in the condition of the streets and avenues.

On Friday last five prisoners, confined in the Salem, N. J., jail, escaped through a hole that had been cut through the dining-room floor from an adjoining cell.

It having been reported that Bishop CONROY had directed Father O'SULLIVAN to resume the pastorate of St. Mary's Church, at Hudson, N. Y., the Vigilance Committee organized by the "rebels" have held a meeting, and unanimously resolved to resist his admission to the church.

A lady in Syracuse, who visited Oakland Cemetery on Thursday afternoon to place flowers upon her son's grave, was assaulted by a well-dressed villain and robbed of her watch and chain, pin, locket, and other jewelry. The outrage was done so quickly and so violently that she had not time to alarm some workmen near by before the wretch had gone.

The receipts at the New-England fair amounted to nearly $25,000.

Dr. MEDLICOTT has been taken to Garnett, Anderson County, Kansas, for trial on the charge of murder. The day is set for Monday, Oct. 9.

Hon. ROBERT STAPLES, a member of the Assembly in 1856 and 1857, died in Sweden, Monroe County, on the 4th inst., aged 78 years.

Gen. WM. H. SEWARD, Jr., has resigned his position as Treasurer and Director of the Southern Central Railroad Company, in consequence of ill health. Gen. SEWARD leaves the Company in a sound financial condition and with funds adequate to put down the last rail on the northern terminus, a result largely due to his cautious and skillful management.

The Indians in Arizona are again fomenting trouble. They demand payment for their goods in silver, which has not heretofore been the custom. The Agent reports that those on the reservation are equally as quarrelsome as those residing elsewhere, and he has sent to the nearest military post for assistance.

The various nationalities of Central America are taking steps toward the formation of a confederation.

A terrible murder and suicide were committed by an insane man in Lawrence, Kansas, yesterday.

The Kuklux Klan are creating trouble in Arkansas, and, though several meetings have been held which announce that they did not exist, the Governor is expected to ask the President to declare martial law on their account.

The inquest in the poisoning case in Newburg has shown that the poison was bought and taken by the woman, and that on this account it was an undoubted suicide. The husband, who was arrested on suspicion of murder, will probably be discharged.

The Government officials of Peru received information of a contemplated insurrection just in time to suppress it. They have not yet been able to find out who the originators of the plot were.

Tweed and Connolly as Scape-Goats.

If the *Herald* were not as blind as an owl in the sunlight, or so fettered by its Ring associations, it would have known without being told, that its proposal to throw over TWEED and CONNOLLY and stick to HALL and SWEENY, would be received with mingled derision and indignation. That Mayor HALL has great influence with the *Herald* is a reason for that paper supporting him; but it is not a reason for the public agreeing to put up any longer with the corruptions and misdeeds of Mayor HALL and SWEENY. Whether TWEED and CONNOLLY would consent to be turned into the wilderness as scape-goats, and allow HALL and SWEENY to go on enjoying the fruits of office, is more than we can say. We are quite sure that the public would not be satisfied with that arrangement. HALL's name is to the back of every one of the fraudulent warrants we have published, and that alone is sufficient to convict him. SWEENY has had his finger, and sometimes his whole hand, in every dirty job which has been "put through" for years past. He is as bad, if not worse, than any of his colleages, and although he tries to keep himself out of sight, the public know well enough what they owe to him, and are not likely to forget him.

After all these months of silence—after dishonestly suppressing all the evidence which has been adduced against the City authorities—the *Herald* now thinks to hoodwink the people by simply misrepresenting every fact in connection with the subject. It has the impudence to say that "since New-Year the running expenses of the City have been economical *almost to penury!*" And this in the teeth of the fact—admitted by HALL and CONNOLLY in their official reports—that upward of thirty millions has been drawn already this year from the public Treasury. If the government of the City has been economical, pray what has become of the Thirty Millions? The *Herald* also picks up the stale old talk about the Board of Supervisors. It has poked its nose into this fight at so late a day that it does not seem to be aware of anything which has taken place. It does not know that this thimble-rigging about the "old" and the "new" Board was long ago disposed of, by proof being afforded that *both* Boards were "run" by identically the same men,—TWEED & CO. Rip Van Winkle, if he suddenly made his appearance in New-York, could not be more completely behind the age than the *Herald*. It says that our "remodeled City Government has not had a trial." Indeed, but it has; and the people now unanimously demand a new City Government, conducted by honest men. Mr. HALL, who delights in nothing so much as attacking the wives and families of other men—as witness the columns of the vile Forger's sheet which he supports in this City—throws out an insinuation about TWEED's and CONNOLLY's "wives' relations." We leave TWEED and CONNOLLY to deal with this back-handed blow from their own friend. What the people have resolved upon is to hold all these men to a strict account—SWEENY and HALL no less than TWEED and CONNOLLY. Since HALL is dealing these cowardly blows at TWEED, why does not TWEED come out and tell us what he knows about HALL? Assuredly the Mayor is pushing his game with a fool's recklessness just now. He has caused his Forger's paper—as the Springfield *Republican* tells us, for the paper in question never comes under our observation—to threaten certain persons with Lynch law. Well, that is a sword which has two edges. The Mayor ought to be careful how he shows his hand too freely. SWEENY and HALL will not escape responsibility for any acts which are done in their names. HALL is acting like one bereft of his senses, and fancies that his crazy threats and his treachery combined will save his official neck. He is deceived, and the crafty plotter at his back, PETER B. SWEENY, is equally deluded. The people are just, and they have vowed that SWEENY and HALL shall go, and when these men talk of "lynching" journalists who have offended them, or anybody else, they not only subject themselves to immediate scorn and contempt, but they invite a fate which the *Nation* says they deserve, and which they may yet find it difficult to avoid. If one of the four is to go, let the whole number be swept away. They are equally guilty, and deserve to undergo an equal punishment.

Explorations in Palestine.

It is known to many of our readers that an English Society has been, since 1865, carrying on, in a systematic manner and at considerable expense, explorations in the Holy Land. The results of these explorations have been of so great importance as to attract the attention of the whole Christian world; and the account of them, recently collected in a volume entitled *The Recovery of Jerusalem*, has been republished in this country by the APPLETONS, and has been widely read here.

One result of this publication has been the formation of a "Palestine Exploration Society" in this country, at the head of which is Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, while among the members of the Committee are such men as Profs. Hitchcock and Henry B. Smith, Rev. Drs. John Cotton Smith, Washburn and Vincent, Profs. Hackett, Kendrick, James Strong and Day, Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, Howard Potter, W. C. Prime, William A. Booth, D. Willis James, and others eminent in various walks of life. The Palestine Exploration Society propose to undertake a part of the work of research in the Holy Land, not in rivalry with or upon the same ground already occupied by the English Society, but in harmony with its labors, and in a different district. The two Societies have been in correspondence, and while the English Society will continue its work of exploration west of the Jordan this Fall and Winter, our own Society propose, if it can sufficiently interest the public, to send out an expedition to explore east of the Jourdan, in ground equally interesting and important.

To our own countrymen belongs the credit of having given the first impulse toward the exploration of Palestine in recent times. Dr. EDWARD ROBINSON, Dr. ELI SMITH, Lieut. LYNCH, whose scientific examination of the Dead Sea remains to this day the standard authority upon this part of Palestine; Dr. BARCLAY, author of *The City of the Great King;* Prof. HACKETT, Dr. THOMSON, whose work, *The Land and the Book*, is famous, Mr. OSBORN, and other Americans have worked in this field, mostly at their own expense, but in a manner which secured most important results. It is fit, therefore, that Americans should not refrain now, when a work so welcome to all Christian men and women, so interesting and important, is prosecuted for the first time with adequate means, by an English Society.

The discoveries already made are of such importance to the student of history, as well as to the lover of the Bible, that they encourage the hope of still further and even more interesting results. The inscription on the now famous Moabite stone, for instance, is acknowledged by scholars to be the oldest alphabetic inscription known. The labors of the English Society, in Jerusalem, have made it clear that the Temple was, when in its glory, a sight, as Dr. BUDDINGTON writes, "which, for architectural beauty and grandeur, has perhaps never been equaled, certainly not surpassed," and that what was accounted foolish vanity in JOSEPHUS, has been by these explorations fully justified. An inscription discovered upon a stone in Hamoth, on the northern border of the Promised Land, by Mr. J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, now of this City, but lately Consul-General at Beyrout, may prove of equal importance with that on the Moabite stone. It has not yet been deciphered; but is, we believe, now engaging the attention of learned Orientalists in Europe.

The Palestine Exploration Society have carefully prepared a plan for systematic work. They ask the help of all who are interested in their proposed explorations to fit out an expedition, which should be sent out this Fall.

What is Progress?

Mr. DARWIN, whatever may be the ultimate fate of his famous speculations, may congratulate himself on one thing: He has probably stimulated into active play a greater amount of intellectual discussion on ethnological subjects than any thinker who ever lived. If absolute truth concerning the origin and primal history of the human species is not arrived at through all this able and animated debate, it would seem that such truth is unattainable. The force and scope of the interest felt on this subject is constantly illustrated by the proceedings of learned societies; for, even in cases where such discussion has commonly been avoided through prudence, imperfect knowledge, or the fact that the subject is deemed foreign to the purpose for which the particular body has been convened, we constantly find the speakers taking part either on one side or the other in the great ethnological argument; thus showing the great force of the stream of thought now flowing through private circles, and the facility with which representative men are carried away by it.

An illustration of this has just been presented by Canon KINGSLEY. Mr. FROUDE, the historian, lately resigned the Presidency of the Devonshire Association of Science, Literature and Art—his resignation operating in favor of his friend, Mr. KINGSLEY. The latter, in his inaugural address, plunged almost at the outset into the absorbing topic of the day. It is hardly necessary to say that in general terms he condemns Mr. DARWIN and approves Mr. MIVART; but it is interesting to know that Mr. KINGSLEY commits himself to opinions quite antagonistic to the theories upholding a constantly progressive evolution. He fully accepts the immense antiquity of the human race, but claims that the older man is proved to be the more likely he is to have changed meanwhile. Those who talk of a continual progress upward in man, urges Mr. KINGSLEY, forget how many facts are against them. Has Greece risen or fallen, he asks, in the last thousand years? Has Spain risen or fallen in the last two hundred years? In America alone, have not two great civilizations—that of Mexico and that of Peru—sunk into savagery again during the last three hundred years? And how many times may not the same thing have happened on the earth? The more ancient we confess, or prove, the human races to be, the more time is allowed for races to have risen, become strong and civilized; and the more time for them to have fallen again and become weak, base, and barbarous. Authentic history shows instances enough of this; and it is conceivable, Mr. KINGSLEY assures us, nay, probable, that they should have been multiplied indefinitely. In brief, degradation is as common and easy in mankind as progress; and, however distasteful in some aspects may be the admission, we cannot escape from the array of facts, and apparently irrefragable inferences, that establish it. "You have only to leave civilized human beings to themselves for them to become savages, and the struggle of all wise and good men is to counteract that tendency in man to fall and not to rise."

Leaving the field of history, and entering that of contemporaneous experience, Mr. KINGSLEY finds abundant evidence to support his hypothesis. "Go into any of our great cities," he exclaims, "and see what human beings become if left to themselves. Is not an average street Arab as very a savage as a Fuegian, and far more of a savage than an Esquimaux?" And he might add that in Paris, the so-called queen and type of modern civilization, there have been found masses of men, who, while professing the most beneficent and "progressive" opinions, have been capable, on occasion, of deeds that would have disgraced not Goths and Vandals alone, but the very savages of Dahomey. We have heard much before of the deteriorating and threatening aspect of the populations in the great English towns, and Mr. KINGSLEY's speech goes far to confirm the same melancholy impression. In such towns, he declares, "the natural tendency of man, by the laws of his nature, is to become not a Shakspeare, still less a Moses, but to become a dirty, lying ruffian, like an average savage." As regards modern improvements, Mr. KINGSLEY very closely agrees with Mr. RUSKIN: "Railroads no more make civilized men than billiard tables do." "The old Hebrew patriarchs were, according to the records, more civilized men than an average Parisian." "HOMER's heroes, as they stand in the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, a thousand years before the Christian era, with very few clothes indeed, when their armor was off, were more civilized men than their so-called descendants of the Greek Empire, a thousand years after the Christian era." Mr. KINGSLEY's general deduction appears to be that man, considered in his moral and intellectual development, or in all that goes to make up what we call civilization, rises and falls like the tides of the sea; that his progress, by intermissions, is backward as well as forward, and that consequently all speculation assigning to him only the latter movement must be fallacious and abortive.

Into the question of the physical origin of the race Mr. KINGSLEY declines to enter. He does so, indeed, indirectly by his censure of Mr. DARWIN and his praise of Mr. MIVART; but he avoids any explicit expression of individual opinion. He pronounces the topic to be strictly a physiological and anatomical question, not to be discussed in a mixed assembly. It seems to him, however, less important than it does to many, and, however physical science may hereafter decide the controversy, he affirms, "as man and priest," that its decision will not affect one of his duties here or one of his hopes hereafter.

A Chance for the Detectives.

A more cruel and cowardly murder has seldom been perpetrated, even in this City of cowardly murders, than the assassination of young Mr. DORIAN at Jones' Wood on Thursday evening. It was one of a kind, too, which are yearly growing more common. Here, again, we have the old story with which the Foster case familiarized us. A drunken rowdy insults a woman, a bystander interferes for her protection, and is instantly stabbed to death. On Thursday evening the every-day tragedy of our City life was repeated in circumstances of the utmost publicity. The festivities, which had drawn to the place during the day a large concourse of people, were hardly over; the grounds were yet filled with merry-makers, and perhaps a hundred persons were standing by when the fatal blow was struck. Yet the assassins escaped without pursuit, and so far without detection. The suddenness of the assault may account, in some measure, for this supineness. The wounded man did not even know that he had been stabbed until several minutes after, and only when he was fainting from loss of blood. Yet the murderous knife had been guided with such cruel purpose that the victim did not live long enough to be carried to the nearest Police-station.

Now, it behoves the authorities for many reasons to leave no stone unturned to ferret out and bring to justice the author of this crime. Our Detective Police have not lately covered themselves with glory. In almost every important crime committed in this City within the last four years they have been ignominiously outwitted and baffled. The Rogers case and the Nathan case still remain inscrutable and mortifying mysteries, and the murder of Miss BOWLSBY would undoubtedly have been added to these but for the exertions of the daily Press, and one or two happy accidents. In the only feature of the case left to the unaided sagacity of the Police, the tracing of the woman who checked the trunk, they have as yet signally failed to find the slightest clue. What wonder that honest men and rogues alike should have lost faith in their efficiency for either protection or punishment? What wonder that vice snaps its fingers at the law, and that murder no longer hesitates to strike down its prey in broad daylight and the most public places?

Here, now, is a chance for our detectives to recover their lost prestige, and to restore to our citizens something of that confidence and sense of security which a vigilant and prompt Police force gives. It is of the utmost importance that young DORIAN's murderer should be arrested and punished to the full extent of the law. Not only because his crime was unusually brutal and ferocious, and shows him to be a wild beast whom it is unsafe to leave at large, but also because street assassins must be taught that they can no longer ply the knife and pistol and slung-shot with impunity. Once before we had the opportunity of giving them a lesson which might have been salutary. WILLIAM FOSTER's life might have saved DAVID DORIAN's. But, legal trickery stepped in to respite that convicted murderer, and our rowdies and bravos took fresh courage. They could murder as they pleased, and in all probability our imbecile Police would fail to find them. And granting their arrest, even if political influence failed them, the law's delays, they saw, offered a dozen chances to escape the gallows. Every well-instructed knave in the City laughs at our State Prison. So they have turned with renewed alacrity to their bloody pastime, and the work of death, as our news columns for months have testified, goes bravely on.

It rests with the Police primarily, and secondly with the Courts, to say if this business shall be stopped. The villains who commit these murders have carefully estimated the chances for and against detection and punishment, and they have found them so nearly balanced that they never hesitate to enforce their bullying with a stab or a shot. Let them know that the chances are against them, and they will not be quite so ready. It is as well, too, that the respectable portion of the community should know, once for all, what it has to depend on in encountering these desperadoes. That instinct of chivalry for which poor DORIAN lost his life seems unhappily less common in New-York than the cowardice which can insult a woman. And if men learn that interference against such brutality is to be at the risk not only of being killed—for that risk a brave man might hold of small account—but of being killed with as little concern or responsibility as a dog, this sort of gallantry will grow even rarer. The hanging of DORIAN's murderer will serve a double need, in proving that chivalry is not valueless, and that the era of irresponsible ruffianism, like that of irresponsible corruption in this Municipality, has passed.

We call upon the Police, therefore, to produce the assassin. The interests of good order and security imperatively demand it. We say nothing of the happy household which this ruffian has plunged into cruel affliction, of the many hearts which this treacherous knife, seeking but one, has found and torn. But apart from all private griefs, it is a matter of grave public concern that this lawless homicidal spirit should be stopped. Remembering that DORIAN gave his life in defense of a woman, and in opposition to that blatant ruffianism which has so long disgraced our City, we owe him the sorry tribute of avenging his wanton murder.

The Last "Spiritual" Juggle.

An absurd story has come to light in St. Louis, the publication of which may have the salutary effect of making people cautious how they part with their money and goods at the behest of "mediums," or the "spirits" who are said to inspire them. There are no doubt numbers of such cases of which the public never hear. The deluded are seldom disposed to blazon their own folly, and the "mediums" are too wise to injure their own business. In the instance referred to, however, the intervention of a Court of law has made notorious a drama, the knowledge of which might otherwise have been confined to its chief actors.

In the City of St. Louis dwells a physician named WILEY, and his wife, MARTHA. Dr. WILEY has managed of late to snatch enough time from the cares of practice to bestow some thought on the theories and phenomena of spiritualism; and in these investigations Mrs. WILEY has been an active participant. It thus fell out that the worthy pair came in contact with a gentleman of a speculative turn, who styled himself Prof. D. C. JULIEN. Soon after the WILEYS formed his acquaintance, the Professor suggested the holding of a *séance* by way of testing his own powers. This was eagerly assented to, and the *séance* duly came off at the home of the spiritual investigators. It occurred in the evening, and was marked by much solemnity. The parlors were darkened, and with serious minds and bated breath the company patiently awaited results. Presently a strain of wild, unearthly music broke upon the ear—produced, as subsequently was discovered, by means of two tambourines and a guitar. Anon tables glided about the rooms and divers small articles hurtled playfully through the air. Spirit fingers next fondled the doctor's beard and stroked the tresses of his wife. In a word the affair was what the French would call a "pyramidal success." The WILEYS were charmed, and urged repetitions of the performance without delay. Friends were invited to share in the delights and advantages of the entertainment, and a gathering on a larger scale was attended by results equally propitious with the first. The project was now gravely advanced to organize a body of "Reform Spiritualists," with Prof. JULIEN as leader; and this sagacious scheme was thereupon set on foot with excellent prospects of stability and usefulness.

At this juncture, gratified by their faith and zeal, Prof. JULIEN affably informed his disciples, the WILEYS, that by the 1st of September they were to be endowed by the spirits with the power to perform miracles. Incidentally to this, they were to be possessed of vast wealth. Fortunatus' purse was as nothing to the golden reservoirs on which they could shortly make drafts without stint. This intimation was received with natural complacency, and it is not surprising to hear that the worthy physician and his spouse were led by it into a cheery and liberal frame of mind. Observing this with friendly pleasure, Prof. JULIEN casually remarked that the spirits might perhaps feel obliged by the loan of a trifling sum, which would be used to expedite the sumptuous flow of pelf they had promised. The suggestion struck Dr. WILEY as so eminently reasonable that he lost no time in complying; whereupon, a day or two after, the Professor, in the name of the spirits, repeated his suggestion, the sum this time being a little larger. The power speedily gained by JULIEN over his credulous friends became quite ludicrous, and would seem incredible but for many authenticated examples of similar delusion. A certain business-like understanding assisted perhaps, in protracting the farce. All the loans advanced were to be paid tenfold by the ghostly borrowers, through their "chosen medium, JULIEN;" and at last, when a sum of no less than two thousand dollars was demanded and received in like manner, JULIEN actually had the effrontery to present his victims with a note of hand for the same, purporting to be drawn by a certain needy spirit who required the temporary accommodation.

Wonderful to relate, the "Professor" at the same time induced Dr. and Mrs. WILEY to sign in the presence of witnesses an artless agreement to discharge him, JULIEN, of all responsibility as regards the moneys thus advanced through him to meet the pecuniary exigencies of his spiritual correspondent. In compassing his designs, JULIEN seems to have played with singular adroitness upon the feminine weakness of Mrs. WILEY. She was confidentially and repeatedly advised by special messages from the unseen world, in terms like these: "Thy faith must not be wavering in the cause, nor in our beloved medium, JULIEN;"—"Thou art beloved by our Great High Priest above all other women;"—"As a further and last test of thy faith, we direct that thou shalt loan unto our beloved medium the further sum of two thousand dollars;"—"Remember that obedience brings its reward and blessing;"—"We will not only reward thee and thine with mediumistic gifts, but shall also give thee a sum of money, &c., &c., on or before Sept. 1, 1871, if thou obeyest this message promptly."

How long this delicious fooling might have gone on it is hard to say; but one thing luckily intervened to save the unwary WILEYS from ruin. This was the 1st of September—the auspicious day that was to see them gifted with the wealth of CRŒSUS, joined to the power of prophecy and spiritual communion. And here it must be admitted that Dr. WILEY showed commendable resolution. Up to Sept. 1 he waited with patience and bled with fortitude, but that date once passed he was a different man. If wax on the 31st of August, he was flint two days after. He did not allow the spirits even the customary mercantile grace. Indeed, on the 2d of September he consulted a certain earthly spirit, one DUCKWORTH, a detective, whose view of the matter was quickly expressed by the arrest and locking up of Prof. JULIEN without delay. What course the spirits will feel called upon to pursue in reply to the indignity thus offered to their "beloved medium" remains to be seen. It turns out meanwhile that his name is EDWARD KLAMROTH, and not JULIEN at all, and that he has been previously engaged in divers other swindles with or without spiritual aid or connivance. Perhaps some special interposition may be made in his favor; but in default of that, this ingenious operator will probably be obliged to hold his "*séances*" for some time to come, in a commodious but somewhat gloomy stone edifice provided for the service of the State of Missouri, at Jefferson City.

A NOTABLE WEDDING.

The Marriage of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte to a Grand-Daughter of Daniel Webster in Newport.

Of the marriage of JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE to Mrs. CAROLINE LE ROY EDGAR, of Boston, in St. Mary's (Catholic) Church, Newport, R. I., on Thursday morning, a correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes as follows:

The wedding was a quiet one, and the bride was attired in traveling dress. No reception was held here, and the parties left for Boston by the noon train. The ceremony, which was nearly an hour in length, was performed by Rev. Father GRACE, of Newport, assisted by Rev. Father HUGHES, of St. Patrick's Church, Providence, and Rev. Father FINNIGAN. Mr. MAISTRE played the grand organ of St. Mary's in his best style. After the ceremony, the friends of the parties informally congratulated the bride at the altar. The church was filled with spectators, though the wedding party was small. The guests were attired in morning toilets, without any attempt whatever at display.

Mr. BONAPARTE is the grandson of Mme. PATTERSON BONAPARTE, and grand-nephew of NAPOLEON I. He was born in this country in 1832, graduated at West Point, and entered the French Army, where he has won for himself much honor. At the siege of Sebastopol he received a decoration from the Sultan for gallant and meritorious conduct. His appearance is handsome and martial, and his *physique* very fine. His face has something of the Napoleonic cast, and he is said to possess fine abilities, amiable manners and a disposition which gains him friends always. He is now forty years of age, and his destiny at present is a mere matter of speculation. By the laws of the Catholic Church he is, in case of the death of the Prince Imperial, heir to the throne of France, should the family again come into power. The Church never declared the marriage of JEROME BONAPARTE to Miss PATTERSON null and void, and Mme. PATTERSON-BONAPARTE has always prophesied that her grandson would eventually occupy the throne. But, as I said before, this is mere speculation.

Mrs. EDGAR, who was Miss APPLETON, of Boston, a granddaughter of DANIEL WEBSTER, is well known in Boston society. She is a lovely type of the American woman, a pretty, pleasing brunette, with a refined face and dignified carriage. She has been a widow several years, and has owned and occupied a handsome Summer residence here a number of seasons. She was attired in an ashes-of-roses traveling dress, of some soft material, which draped very gracefully, and a white straw bonnet, trimmed with black lace and feathers of a tea-rose shade. She was brought forward to the altar by her uncle, Mr. APPLETON, of Boston, and Miss JULIA ARMSTED, who accompanied her as witness. The parties kept their seats in different parts of the church during most of the service, and after reaching the chancel they remained kneeling through all the ceremony.

This is the first instance of a Protestant being married in a Catholic church. Even King CHARLES was not allowed that privilege when he took a bride of another faith, and a special dispensation was procured on this occasion. Mrs. BONAPARTE clings to her old belief, and this favor is considered a very great one in the Roman Church.

Among the guests present were Mme. BONAPARTE and CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, mother and younger brother of the groom—the latter acted as witness at the altar; Mrs. P. R. HOFFMAN and Miss E. MORTON, of New-York; T. G. APPLETON and E. W. CODMAN, of Boston; Judge BLATCHFORD and family, and other persons of prominence. The ceremony was performed at 9 o'clock this morning. No cards were issued, and it was an unostentatious, quiet affair, though really one of the most talked-of events of the season.

Nine Thousand Dollars Lost and Regained—The Solid Advantages of Woman's Inability to Keep a Secret.

When the Atlantic Hotel at Cape May was burned at the time of the great fire on the 20th of August, 1869, it contained as one of its guests Mr. CHARLES RUBICAM, a Philadelphian, who had at that moment stored in his trunk $9,000 in currency, with which he intended to purchase the Diamond Beach Driving Park. The flames wrapped the ill-fated building so quickly that Mr. RUBICAM failed to secure all his effects. During the excitement of the moment he removed one of his trunks which he believed contained the precious bundle, but when he looked to assure himself of its safety he discovered that he had picked up the wrong trunk. How it was recovered the Philadelphia *Telegraph* thus tells: "One day, many months after the calamity, and when the Atlantic had sprung up from the ashes, its proprietor, Mr. MCMACKIN, received a note from an old servant announcing that she had heard all about the $9,000, and that she would at some future time tell all about it. This declaration surprised Mr. RUBICAM when he heard of it, and with a fluttering heart he set about reclaiming a fortune that he had looked upon as lost. Detectives BARTHOLOMEW and DUKE, old Philadelphians, but now in the employ of Cape May City, were enlisted, and after a weary search, succeeded in finding the servant that had given the welcome intelligence, and who had promised to explain "in the future." She informed the detectives that a colored waiter named R. S. CLARKE, in the service of the Atlantic Hotel at the time of the conflagration, had saved the trunk from the fire, and she supposed that "that was how he came to get the money." The detectives then instituted a search for Mr. CLARKE, and found him at length in the service of the Broadhead House, at the Delaware Water Gap, where on Wednesday he was found. CLARKE openly acknowledged that he had received the $9,000, denying, however, that he had stolen it, or of having any intention to steal it, and, to make good his word, volunteered to return every penny of it. From his statement, it seems that after the fire he came to the city and bought the house No. 910 Lombard-street. This he volunteered to turn over, and, with some remaining cash, the full amount lost by Mr. RUBICAM would be restored to him. To-day, it is said, the necessary papers were made out and the property transferred to Mr. RUBICAM. Thus was it that CLARKE lost a fortune, and RUBICAM regained one, through a woman who couldn't keep a secret.

Rumor About the New-York Printing Company.

It was rumored yesterday that the owners of that notorious Ring corporation known as the New-York Printing Company had dissolved partnership, and that the establishment had ceased to exist. Judging from outward appearances, there seemed to be some foundation for the rumor. A TIMES reporter visited the Company's building, and discovered that the employes had been dismissed at an unusual hour, and that the sign had been removed from the front of the office. The reporter was informed that none of the workmen could be seen. He was also told that it would take something more than an injunction to injure the Company, from which it may be inferred that the rumor is untrue.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Talk From Abroad—England's Position—English Republican Movements—The Loyal Sentiment—Useless Reforms—Eccentricities of Crime—The Propagation of Shakerism—Troublesome Facts—A New Book on America.

From a Special Correspondent.

MALVERN, England, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1871.

Profound peace reigns over Europe, with very disquieting rumors of warlike preparations. Russia is reorganizing its army, and purchasing arms and munitions of war at a tremendous rate. The victory of Germany over France has placed Russia in the same position in which France found herself after the battle of Sadowa. France might have prevented Sadowa, and Russia might have prevented the defeat, dismemberment and humiliation of France. Now Russia and Austria would seem to be natural allies against the domineering pretensions of the great central Empire; only Austria is partly German, and has provinces which may become Russian. Turkey, encouraged by friendly advice from Russia, resists Prussian aggression in Roumania. Prince BISMARCK pays a friendly visit to the Austrian Prime Minister. Three great Empires are struggling to get or keep power in the East, while the fallen Empire of the West, not yet rid of her invaders, is adopting measures for the arming of her entire population. What a prospect for the next ten years in Europe!

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

England will try to keep out of it all. Can one believe that this is the same England that played so high a game in Europe all through the time of the first NAPOLEON? She sent fleets and armies then and subsidized nations, paying taxes for the same to this day. Now she has no army to send anywhere, and cannot even get up a respectable military spectacle to amuse her populace. As for the fleet, I am too modest to give an opinion; I will, therefore, quote that of Admiral ROUS, of the British Navy and the Jockey Club. He says:

"The present state of the Navy stands thus: Our harbors and docks are filled with deformed and useless ships. Steam has, of course, utterly extirpated seamanship. We confide our ships to young men reared in steamers; what can they know about handling a ship in a heavy gale when their coal is expended? We have three hundred young lieutenants who never tacked a ship, midshipmen who, if they have the misfortune of serving their first four years in a steamer, are landsmen, or very ordinary seamen for life, and the destinies of this mighty Empire will be confided to their naval skill."

ENGLISH REPUBLICAN MOVEMENTS.

The English Republicans are moving for what they call a reform of the House of Lords, really its abolition, for an elective house, or one made up of Peers for life, would be quite another institution. A meeting has been held this week at the Town-hall, Birmingham, nominally to protest against the action of the Lords in defeating the Ballot bill, but speakers and audiences protested against the peerage, against a hereditary aristocracy, against the British Constitution, in short, three pillars out of four being in a shaky condition. Mr. DIXON's only objection to the abolition of the House of Lords was that the Lords would get into the Commons and add to its Conservative strength. Lord LYTTLETON, in a speech at Malvern Cattle Show, on Wednesday, made the jocular announcement that he should say nothing for the Lords, because Mr. DIXON had abolished them. It was a good joke, but there are some signs that it may come to be deadly earnest. Mr. CARLYLE would be sorry, so would be many more; for England has not outgrown the need of a class of men who are noble by profession. When a man is born a noble, recognized as noble, when people look to him for a constant nobility of conduct, he must be influenced by this general expectation, and by the education that befits his rank. Every country should have examples of incorruptible honesty, unimpeachable honor, devotion to the common welfare. If a titled nobility can give us such men it must be a good thing. If not, we have to decide whether the mere pretense of it is of any value. My opinion is that it will take a long time, a great many meetings, and much hard work, to overthrow the British Constitution, for I notice that the most moderate reforms, however urgently needed, require half a life-time of agitation to accomplish.

THE LOYAL SENTIMENT.

And British loyalty is a tough plant which will require a great deal of killing. At this moment the whole Scottish people are gone clean daft over the Princess LOUISE and her Highland husband, the Marquis of LORNE. At Glasgow a vast crowd gathered before the hotel where they alighted, and hurrahed themselves hoarse. One unhappy man kept on his hat when the royal party appeared on the balcony. It was knocked off, thrown and kicked all over the square, and finally placed in the hands of the statue of SIR ROBERT PEEL. On their arrival at Inverary, seventy yachts were anchored in the bay, and the town crowded, grand illuminations and immense enthusiasm. The Prince and Princess of WALES are at Schwalback, one of the famed baths of the Rhine, not far from Mayence. The loyal English will cram the place while they stay, stare at them persistently, mob them in their walks and drives, and do their best to make the whole place uncomfortable for them and the poor invalids who care more for health than for all the Royalties in Christendom. There may be found eccentric Englishmen here and there in whom the sentiment of loyalty is extinct or paralyzed. Rev. E. F. JACKSON, of Dover, is in trouble for saying in one of his sermons, "We have a graceless and irreligious Queen upon the throne." He denies that he said this, but admits that he did say, "We have a graceless and irreligious Queen as head of the Church." That is, he spoke of her in her spiritual rather than her political capacity. If he, living in her time, had said as much of Queen ELIZABETH in either way it would have gone hard with him

WORTHLESS REFORMS.

Some of the reforms introduced by our Liberal administration do not work so uniformly well as many expected. The officials appointed in the East Indies by competitive examination are not satisfactory. They have crammed for their ordeal and passed it, but have no experience nor special aptitude for their position and employment.

"Without any knowledge of men, or the habits of either English or Indian social life, often without the smallest amount of tact for ruling and leading men, there are cases where they rule in a way which, carried out more generally, would make English rule almost the most detestable in the world. Native gentlemen go away silently; they rarely say what they feel; they would be horrified at anything like a 'scene,' but they think and talk among themselves, and with a feeling the reverse of respectful for us and our vaunted rule."

Something of the same trouble is expected in the civil service appointments at home, and still more in the army, where it is so necessary that officers should be gentlemen. In Germany four-fifths of the officers belong to the nobility. In France much too large a proportion had no claim to nobility, hereditary or otherwise, and they were disrespected accordingly. The bees take a common grub, and make of it a queen, when they can do no better; but they place it in a royal cell, feed it on royal food, and habituate it to the honors of royalty. This seems dreadfully anti-republican, but I am writing in and about Europe, not America. It may be that noble Lords would steal as many millions as undistinguished Democrats, with the same opportunities; but if they did, I should hope that other noble lords would energetically kick them out of all decent society. I think that the feeling of astonishment here at the exposures in the NEW-YORK TIMES is not so much that men, having the opportunity, should steal, as that other men should consent to tolerate the society of scoundrels. In a virtuous Republic, one would expect that a public officer, chosen by the people, sworn to fidelity, would, if unfaithful, meet with such universal reprobation, such scorn, such indignation, such contempt, that he would be driven at once from all decent society, and be glad to take refuge in any well-conducted Penitentiary. The real fault must be in the community that tolerates and condones such offenses.

ECCENTRICITIES OF CRIME.

We are just now horrified with some eccentricities of crime more startling and terrifying than those we have lately had from America. The beautiful bathing town of Brighton has been the scene of a series of extraordinary murders and attempts to murder, perpetrated, it is believed, by a lady. Various persons have received presents of poisoned fruit and confectionery. Packets of poisoned confectionery have been left, as if by accident, in shops. Many have been made violently ill, a few have died. The town authorities have offered rewards for information. Analysts have discovered arsenic and strychnine in chocolate drops, sugar plums, and candied fruit. The suspected lady is undergoing an examination, and the whole affair is creating, as you may suppose, an intense excitement, while confectionery finds very few purchasers. There seems to be no motive in this case—only a hideous insanity. The accused lady got in love with her doctor, wrote him letters till he was compelled to put a stop to them, tried to poison his wife, and then to poison all Brighton. She must be shut up, but seems scarcely responsible enough to be punished.

THE PROPAGATION OF SHAKERISM.

The mission for the propagation of Shakerism in England is going on, but I have no news about converts. Elder Frederick is instant in season and out of season in promulgating the Shaker gospel. The other day they wanted a temperance speech at Birmingham, and the elder was equal to the occasion. Methodism had come to England, he said, by spiritual influx, and done a world of good; then a new influx brought Quakerism. Neither Methodism nor Quakerism made perfect Christians—that was left for a new dispensation. The Shakers were a revival of the primitive and pentecostal Church, and, like that, had all things in common. They believe in the Divine revelation of today; that Christ had made his second appearance on the earth through the medium of a woman. Jesus was not Christ, but only a medium through which Christ manifested himself, and in these latter days he had in the same way manifested himself through Anne Lee, the founder of Shakerism. She formed a Society or Church on the basis of celibacy and the equality of men and women. For many years the Shakers manufactured and drank intoxicating liquors, but a spiritual influence came upon them and told them it was not good for them and they entirely abandoned their use. Formerly they ate pork and raised the finest pigs in America. Almost all their bread was shortened with the fat of hogs. By and by a spiritual influence was brought to bear upon them, and about the year 1842 there came down among the people an influx from the spiritual world which was very wonderful. Boys and girls and young people in the society were turned into what some would call spiritual mediums. They were under the influence of the spirits and had visions. Five or six in a room would be in a visionary state at one time, talking with the spirit; and he had seen that take place on many occasions. No theatre he ever saw had equaled it in interest. This spiritual manifestation went through three different phases, and lasted seven years, occurring before the advent of the spiritualism which begun in Rochester. Presently the spirits began to instruct the people in many things in regard to their domestic economy, and as to the kind of business they should carry on, and how. They were particularly directed to pay more attention to the land and agriculture, and less to buying and selling. Among other manifestations, the spirits said pork was very unwholesome food, and that those who used it were not in so good a condition to be influenced by spirits, and especially good spirits, as they would be if they lived on a different kind of food—just as they were instructed that if they used alcoholic drinks, and even cider, the spirits would not like to be about them. The result was, that under the influence of those spiritual manifestations—which, of course, many would consider mere fanaticism, but no matter, he was simply stating what occurred—the Shakers left off using pork, as they had done spirituous liquors. Temperance people, said Elder Frederick, have the good-will and blessing of the Shaker community, and that, he seemed to think, was quite enough to insure their success and prosperity. If the Elder can bring the great masses of the British people to give up pork, beer, gin, marriage, babies, isolate families, selfish competition, and get them to labor industriously for the good of all, having all things in common, he will solve some difficult problems—the pauper question, the population question, Church disestablishment, coal famine, Contagious Diseases acts, and several others.

TROUBLESOME FACTS.

Here, for example, are some facts which Shakerism ought to deal with. They are from a speech at a meeting held to demand the repeal of the Contagious Diseases acts:

"Above all things," said the speaker, "we must have the law of seduction and bastardy altered. The law of this country declares that a child—a girl of twelve years of age—is a woman able to take care of herself. A man may seduce her with impunity; the girl then goes to the dogs—is forced by society upon the streets; but the man—the villain, who has ruined her, body and soul, returns to his circle, and that same society pets and flatters him for what he has done. Then again, it has been said by Dr. Taylor—and I can vouch for the accuracy of it—that tens of thousands of women in this country, who eke out a miserable existence by labor, are obliged—to the shame of the country be it said—to piece out the wages of labor by prostituting their bodies. One of the results of that is, that illegitimate children are begotten; and we are told upon high authority that every year, in England, there are fifty thousand illegitimate children born, and that out of that vast number of unhappy mothers no less than thirty-five thousand are under nineteen years of age. [Cries of 'Shame.'] And under the law, as it exists, if an illegitimate child is born, the woman, though sinning the less, has to bear all the shame and all the expense, save a miserable half a crown a week at the utmost. This vast organization, then, when it has secured the repeal of the Contagious Diseases acts, must turn its attention toward remedying these most unjust and one-sided laws. It must help on that great work of general social legislation which is sure to come to the front for settlement, and so to improve the condition of that class from which the ranks of prostitution are mainly recruited."

In most cases in the lower ranks of life illegitimate children are born in the work-house, and there remain until old enough to be apprenticed. Many are born at home, and when each baby brings its half a crown a week it adds to the comfort of a poor family. Little is thought of the disgrace, so low down in the social scale. Servants in good places resort to baby farming or direct infanticide. This is dreadfully common in London and the large towns, and for it there is no adequate punishment. In the higher classes there is at times great suffering. A few days ago a dead baby was found in a choaked drain in the house of a clergyman of the Church of England. His sister, summoned to attend the inquest, locked herself into her room, and with her brother's razor cut her arms, so that she bled to death in a few minutes. A post-mortem examination left no doubt that she was the mother of the murdered babe. I agree with Elder Evans, that there should be some remedy for these disorders. Possibly some golden-mean may be found between the social evils we endure and the extreme remedy of universal celibacy and the speedy extinction of the human race, which is the only logical sequence of the new dispensation.

A NEW BOOK ON AMERICA.

As I was writing the last preceding sentences the post brought me a prospectus of a book which may throw some light on the subject. It is called *The Englishman in America: A Record of Four Years' Travel in the State s, with Detail of Visits to the Shakers, the Harrisonians, or Divine Respirators, the Oneida Free-Lovers, or Perfectionists, the Poets, &c.*, by J. H. Powell. Among the contents I find democracy against color, puritanism in street-cars, vice on the surface, free thought in bold aspects, hotel-keepers' consciences, Shaker principles, Shaker kisses, divine respiration, free love as regarded by a perfectionist, cheerful and piquant women, love in the superlative degree, &c. The author seems to have been a pushing fellow, with an inquiring mind, and I judge that he has got some things in his records not to be found in Dixon's *Spiritual Wives* or *New America*.

A LONG ROPE.

Having spun my yarn, let me wind up with a rope just made at Birmingham—the largest rope in the world, six miles long, five and a quarter inches in circumference, and weighing over sixty tons; intended for "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together."

MONADNOCK.

WILL CONNOLLY AND TWEED RESIGN?

Facts and Rumors Around the City Hall—The Controller Gives an Emphatic Denial to the Rumor of His Resignation—The Mayor Knows Nothing About it.

Various rumors, traceable to no authentic source, have been current in the vicinity of the City Hall, since the granting of the injunction by Judge Barnard, that Controller Connolly and Commissioner Tweed were about to resign, and that their offices would at once be filled by the Mayor with new appointees. Yesterday the Controller, the Stock Clerk, the Deputy Controller and his Chief Clerk, were busy all day long, getting up the statement of the City and County debt asked for by the Joint Committee of Supervisors, Aldermen and Citizens, and which statement is to be presented to them on Monday. It will contain an exhibit of the debt up to Saturday last, with copies of the laws, or sections of laws, under the authority of which, as it is claimed, each batch of bonds was issued, and the same statement will probably be used by the Corporation counsel in his argument before Judge Barnard to-morrow. The Controller, who was yesterday evidently much worried and quite nervous, made sharp replies to most of the questions addressed to him. A reporter who made his way to him through numerous obstacles, asked him whether he, the reporter, could say anything new in regard to the rumors of his resignation. "Yes," said Mr. Connolly, "you can. You can say it's a —— lie."

The interview here terminated, and Mr. Connolly set himself to work again at the mass of papers before him. In reply to questions addressed to the Mayor, that gentleman answered that he had heard no rumors as to the resignation of any City officials whatever. That he had not read the morning papers with any care, not having had time to do so, and that if any such rumors appeared in them, they would be as much news to him as to anybody else. He further remarked that he wished some paper would state, for the benefit of those editors who professed to know so much about the law on the subject, that he had no power either to remove or suspend any City official whatever. He could bring charges against them before the Court of Common Pleas, but that was all he could do. As to the injunction served on him and the Controller, he said there was nothing new in regard to it. The papers in the case had been sent to the Corporation Counsel, who was now preparing his answer to them. He, the Mayor, had decided not to take any part in the case himself, being mindful of the old adage, "the man who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client," and said his Honor, "It would never do to have a fool at one end of the case and a Foley at the other." The Mayor then betook himself to the revisal of some proofs sent him from the New-York Printing Company.

So far as could be heard from other sources, if there is any intention of any of the heads of Departments to resign, they certainly keep the secret remarkably well. Most of their subordinates are, however, evidently on the "anxious seat," and seem to think that some great change is impending, but what it is they are quite unable or unwilling to say. Others treat the whole matter with indifference, either real or affected, and declare that the whole thing will blow over, and that nothing can possibly come of it. In the meantime, however, they are evidently very much concerned as to the result of Monday's proceedings before Judge Barnard.

Outside the City Hall opinions seemed to be as various as the speakers themselves. Some were quite sure that the members of the Ring had quarreled; that the four rulers would not, and, indeed, could not, hold together much longer; that Connolly and Tweed would be sacrificed and turned out of office, or at least compelled to resign, and that thus the iniquitous combination that has misgoverned the City for so long a time would be broken up. Others were of just the opposite opinion. They had heard of robbery and mismanagement so long that they had apparently no belief in any better state of things, and were quite sure that the Ring were too shrewd and too unscrupulous to be caught in any way. In the meantime a number of laboring men were wandering round the vestibule and through the corridors of the new Court-house anxiously inquiring for "that man that buys the time on the Croton Works," meaning some person who is in the habit of purchasing claims for work done under the order of the Croton Department. The individual could not be found yesterday, however, he doubtless having some faith in the possibility of the temporary injunction being made perpetual. Another person tolerably well known as supplying carriages for the use of the officials in the various Departments, was cursing his unlucky stars in being just too late to get a warrant for $600, which he might have obtained had he applied for it before the injunction was served. To him the matter was evidently no joke at all, though he was laughed at by all who heard him. He, at least, had some faith in the power of an injunction, even when served on members of the Ring.

Tweed Speaking His Mind—What He Would Do if He Could.

From Yesterday's Sun.

A representative of the *Sun* called on Boss Tweed yesterday morning at the Department of Public Works. Fifty or sixty gentlemen were waiting in the ante-room. The Commissioner was sitting at a desk covered with papers and letters, and engaged in conversation with four men, who appeared to be Judges, Senators, or Aldermen, at the least, judging from their gold chains and brilliant shirt-studs. Mr. Tweed looked somewhat fatigued and worn.

"I am very sorry for having let you sit so long," he said, shaking hands and brightening up a little, "but really I was dreadfully busy."

Reporter—Don't mention it. I have called to see you with regard to this injunction.

Mr. Tweed—Well, I have been waiting since yesterday, but they haven't served it on me yet. Perhaps they won't. I haven't read the paper, even.

Reporter—That's unlucky for me.

Mr. Tweed (laughing)—Perhaps it's lucky for me, you know. I may give an opinion that isn't right. Come and see me in the afternoon, between 1 and 2; but don't come after 2, for I want to go out of town.

With his usual kindly manner he shook hands with the reporter and accompanied him to the door.

At 1¼ o'clock the reporter called again, but Mr. Tweed had just gone. Mr. King, the courtly Secretary of the Commissioner, said he had gone to his private office, No. 85 Duane-street, to meet with the Board of Apportionment, and thither the reporter went. As he was going to enter the room he met Mayor Hall standing at the door, which was half open. The Mayor looked glum, but he bowed pleasantly and cast a pleasant glance from behind his big spectacles at the representative of the *Sun*.

"Do you want to see me?" he asked of the reporter.

Reporter—No; I am looking for Mr. Tweed. Is he in?

The Mayor—Yes; shall I call him out?

Reporter—No; he may be busy.

The Mayor—Never mind, I'll call him for a minute.

Mr. Tweed came out. He looked quite delighted when he saw the *Sun* reporter. His bright, large eyes sparkled when he said, in his cordial, frank manner, "How are you? Glad to see you."

Reporter—I'm sorry to interrupt you.

Mr. Tweed—Not at all. We were just talking about the injunction.

Reporter—Well, what do you think of the matter, Mr. Tweed?

Mr. Tweed—Oh, I don't think it can stand. It was just served on me. I wanted to go out of town at 12 o'clock, and just at that time the man came with the writ. Well, I told him. "That's what I've been waiting for. The sooner the better."

Reporter—Have you read the paper? The application was very ably prepared.

Mr. Tweed—Oh, any man can do that. We had no notice of it whatever, you know.

Reporter—What are you going to do about it?

Mr. Tweed—Well, I shall have special counsel, I think. Mr. O'Gorman is for the City, you know. I think I shall have my own counsel. I don't know though—yes, I think I will.

Reporter—You don't seem to me to be very downcast.

Mr. Tweed (laughing)—I? Pooh! I am not afraid. What do I care? They'll find me there. I'll have pretty good counsel—pretty good counsel.

Reporter—So you don't think it will stand?

Mr. Tweed (thoughtfully)—No, it doesn't seem to me that it can. I have conversed this morning with some of the best lawyers in the City, and they don't think it can stand. I'm pretty sure it won't; pretty sure, (and he twiddled with his chain.) Yes, Sir, I'm pretty sure.

Reporter—I saw George Jones yesterday; he feels rather exulting about it.

Mr. Tweed—(contemptuously)—Yes, I suppose he does. They think it's a good thing probably. I would have fought out this thing differently if I had been alone. (With emphasis:) Yes, Sir, I wouldn't have been so quiet, I can tell you.

Reporter—Did you read the *Nation*?

Mr. Tweed—No.

Reporter—You know they are going to have you lynched?

Mr. Tweed—He's an infamous liar. The man that wrote that knows he's told a lie, and that he wouldn't dare to tell me so to my face. (After a pause:) I was born in New York, and I mean to stay here, too.

Reporter—You don't seem to be afraid of a violent death. Are you?

Mr. Tweed (stamping his foot)—Well, if they want to come I'll be there. That's all I have to say about it. I'll be there, I'll be there, Sir. (With a smile.) The Times has been saying all the time I have no brains. Well, I'll show Jones that I have brains. You know if a man is with others, he must do as they do. If I had been alone, he would have had a good time of it. But you know, if a man is with others he must take care not to do a rash act. It would hurt them all, you know.

Reporter—What do you think of repealing the charter?

Mr. Tweed—Well, if they can show us that the people want to have it repealed, we'll repeal it; but I don't believe they do. I tell you, Sir, if this man Jones would have said the things he has said about me twenty-five years ago, he would'nt be alive now. But, you see, when a man has a wife and children he can't do such a thing. (Clinching his fists.) I would have killed him.

Reporter—I wouldn't mind it.

Mr. Tweed (unseating himself from the baluster)—Well, you see, I don't; I don't read even the papers. I'm only sick of the whole matter. I'm sick of being dragged into the mud by such scoundrels.

Reporter—I suppose you must be tired of public life, Mr. Tweed?

Mr. Tweed—Oh, yes, I am sick of it. I wish I could retire to private life and have nothing more to do with politics. I'm sick of them. Jones wouldn't have dared to say anything if I had no wife and children.

"Scratch My Back and I'll Scratch Yours"—Mayor Hall Scratcheth the Back of the Herald, in Return for the Herald's Scratch on Friday.

From Hall's Weekly Paper.

The *Herald* yesterday contained an unusual amount of interesting information about journalism. It is a subject about which we like to hear the *Herald* talk, because that paper, while obeying the strictest laws of journalistic success, denies our proposition of newspaper science. The *Herald* has been the most successful of journals, and we naturally look to it for revelations of the secrets of success. It was then only as a matter of journalism that we yesterday read the words of that paper. The *Herald* says party zeal in attack is indiscreet, because, being made merely for political effect, it concerns only the business of the paper making it. The effect of this, the *Herald* says, is personal and not popular, because the zeal of spite and the prominence of anger and advertisement do not deceive the masses. * * * Therein we read the secret of the success of a journal that for many years has kept the leading place in circulation in this City and its suburbs. The paper which knows more about public opinion than any other independent paper, and we might say any other paper, essays to furnish facts and to establish the application of them before forcing their moral. The *Herald* has paid enormous sums of money for facts, and, as it says, has never been paid anything for its opinion. "We aim," says the *Herald*, "at impersonal journalism." But the great secret of all leaks out at last when that paper writes that the first effort of a journalist should be to obey the eleventh commandment: "Mind your own business." The *Herald* has minded it, and it pays.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

RECORD OF THE WEEK AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The new theatrical season may be called fairly begun with the opening of the Fifth-avenue Theatre on Tuesday evening last. On that occasion a great crowd was assembled, and it was composed, for the most part, of the best classes of New-York theatre-goers. The fashionable world is evidently fast returning to town, and, to judge from the prevalent gaiety and keenness of appreciation, with a zest for dramatic pleasures not likely soon to be abated. Of Mr. Daly's new play, "Divorce," we spoke at some length on Wednesday. Since the first night the piece has been shortened somewhat, but it is still too long, and ought to play half an hour shorter than it did on Thursday night. "Divorce" is manifestly destined for a successful run. There is much of the sort of talk in it that keeps alive attention—the talk, that is to say, which has a definite and obvious relation to the concerns and interests of everyday life—and the incidents, as they should do, increase in number and interest as the action goes on. We think it right again to commend the moral drift of Mr. Daly's work. There is nothing meretricious or feverish about it, and the rebukes it administers to some of the exaggerated and morbid fancies of the day are well conceived and wholesomely administered. Mr. Daly has collected a numerous company, and, all things considered, a strong one. The number of ladies who unite to their artistic claims undeniable personal attractions is uncommon; and this of itself in New-York is a point of acknowledged importance. Most of the old favorites are retained, and the additions, so far as seen, are likely to be useful ones. A light comedian of force is the notable deficiency of the company; but as Mr. Lewis is so clever in eccentric parts, and there are two or three gentlemen to whom the "sentiment" of youthful heroes so naturally and satisfactorily falls, the deficiency may be less noticeable. "Divorce" will, of course, run for an indefinite time but the manager, as usual, is well prepared with attractions and is determined to give his patrons a bright and spirited season....Several noteworthy events occur in the world of amusement to-morrow night. At Wallack's, the Lydia Thompson Troupe will offer, for the first time in the United States, Offenbach's opera bouffe, the "Princess of Trebizonde." The work contains pretty and sparkling music, and, with adequate treatment, will become popular here. The Union-square Theatre, under the guidance of Mr. R. W. Butler, throws open its portals, also, for the first time, to-morrow night. The precise details of the entertainment have not reached us at the present writing, but as "the largest and most versatile company in the world" is announced, and "burlesque, ballet, comedy and pantomime" are promised, we have no doubt the feast of good things will be very sumptuous indeed. Meanwhile, Mr. Bandmann is to repeat his admired personation of *Narcisse*, at the Grand Opera-house, and Miss Lotta is to disport herself as *Paul*, "The Pet of the Petticoats," at Booth's. At Wood's, Miss Western will continue to act, her well-known repertory being reviewed during her engagement. There is no falling off from the first night's audience at the Olympic, and "Humpty Dumpty" remains, therefore, an almost unprecedented attraction. And when we add that "Fritz" still draws at Niblo's, and that the admirers of minstrelsy will suffer from an *embarras du choix* when they look over the announcements of Newcomb and Arlington's Company and of Bryant's Troupe, we need write no further concerning City matters.

MRS. MATILDA HERON.

A tragic actress who has gained exceptional fame in exceptional parts, and who possesses that magnetism, the rarest and choicest gift bestowed on theatrical performers, is soon to reappear among us. Mrs. Matilda Heron will be cordially welcomed by those who remember her past achievements, and who augur from them fresh triumphs for the future. The lady will appear, we believe, at the Grand Opera-house, and it is understood she will produce more than one new play. Mrs. Matilda Heron has devoted much of her retirement, we are advised, to deep study of her art, and the products will be awaited with interest and solicitude. We shall be glad to chronicle the fresh and complete success of an artist who has labored so hard to deserve it.

Musical.

THE PROMISE OF OPERA.

We have already printed and commented upon the details of the forthcoming season of Italian opera that begins in October. It need only further be said that we sincerely wish the managerial and public expectations may be fully realized. New-York theatrical directors usually keep their engagements with their patrons with fidelity, and sometimes even transcend them. But the conductors of opera have almost uniformly failed to do so. Such defection is not peculiar to this locality. In London, during the past season, nearly every pledge and announcement made at the outset by the operatic *impressarii* was broken. Like the English King so bitterly described by *Hotspur*, these purveyors of song "know at what time to promise, when to pay." Of course it is not altogether their own fault. Singers are proverbially unreliable, capricious and exacting; and here, especially, where substitution is so difficult, the possibilities of inextricable dilemma are much increased. Still, the unconscionable discrepancies of promise and performance that have been so common here should be avoided; and until they are so avoided, we may be sure that the distrust with which the public are disposed to regard all fresh operatic enterprises is likely to remain unabated. As, however, we have before taken pleasure in saying, the names of the Brothers Strakosch, as well as the powerful attraction of their chief engagements, inspire a degree of confidence not often felt, and we shall rejoice if that confidence is justified in the fullest measure by events.

THE VIENNA ORCHESTRA.

The series of concerts to be given by Mr. Rullmann's Vienna Orchestra will be commenced at Steinway Hall, to-morrow evening. The first performance will surely attract a large audience, for much curiosity has been awakened as to the talent and personal charms of the young ladies, of whom, as the reader is no doubt aware, the orchestra is composed. In addition to the instrumental contributions of the Vienna Orchestra, Miss Annie Elzer, a very gifted child, as we are told, and Mr. Jacob Muller, a new baritone, will be listened to.

General Gossip.

Signor Albites has returned to town....Miss Christina Nilsson is at the Everett....Mlle. Aimee remains in the United States; when Mlle. Silly shall have returned from San Francisco, it is understood that plans for a Winter season of opera-bouffe will be laid....Miss Fannie Goodwin, the young and gifted soprano, is in Chicago, and sings in Trinity Church in that city....Mr. Lingard and his company were applauded, last week, in Bridgeport and in Hartford....The new Varieties Theatre in New-Orleans is fast approaching completion. The dress-circle and parquet entrance is on Canal-street, another entrance opens on Burgundy-street. The stage is 78 feet wide and 68 feet deep, and the parquet, dress-circle and first gallery contain twelve hundred and fifty chairs. The total cost of the edifice will be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The house will be opened on Dec. 4....The "Rankin Comedy Company" acted last week in Milwaukee....Mme. Parepa-Rosa sings in concert in Boston on Sept. 20, 22 and 23. Mrs. Seguin, Signor Bianchi, a new tenor, Signor Lawrence and Signor Carlo Patti, as the violinist, will be heard with her....Mr. John E. Owens was last week at the Globe Theatre in Boston....Several members of Mr. Wallack's company act in "Elfie" at the Boston Theatre this week....Mr. Charles Mathews acted last week in Utica....Mr. Theodore Hamilton and Mr. Louis J. Mestayer are among the company at the Washington National Theatre, and Mr. William Withers will lead the orchestra....The Boston *Advertiser* lights with severity upon the pronunciation of the actors at one of the theatres in that city. It says they pronounced the Boston beloved adjective "æsthetic" as if the first syllable were a synonym for donkey; that one of the artists made Fichte a monosyllable; and that "aureola" were given as if it were the name of a Baltimore variety of bird....The Chestnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, is now open for the season. "Money" was the opening play....The Arch-street Theatre will open for the Fall and Winter season on Saturday evening of next week, Mrs. John Drew being the lessee. The company announced embraces the names of many Philadelphia favorites, among them being Barton Hill, Adam Everly, M. Lanegan, Claude Burroughs, Edmund S. Coles, Sam Hemple, Charles Jefferson, (son of Joe Jefferson,) W. H. Wallis, Neil Grey, Mrs. John Drew, Miss Lizzie Price, Mrs. C. F. Maeder, Mrs. Thayer, Miss Maeder, Miss Josephine Laurens, Mrs. T. A. Creese, Miss Revere, Mrs. Charles Hill and others. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mark Hassler, and the stage, Barton Hill. Mr. Joseph D. Murphy continues to be the capable business manager. On Monday week Mr. Chas. Mathews, the celebrated comedian, begins an engagement....Mr. Edwin Adams acted at Hartford last week....Charles B. Jefferson, the son of Joseph Jefferson, was married at his father's residence, Saddle River, N. J., on Aug. 21, by Rev. R. L. Dickinson, of Christ Church, Ridgewood, to Miss Loretta Vultee....A New-Orleans paper prints the item appended: "Young Mark Kaiser, the violinist, writes from Paris to his father, in this city, that he recently stood three severe examinations at the conservatory, and was No. 1 in his class. Mark adds that there were a great many scholars sent away from the conservatory after having been examined for not being sufficiently advanced in their musical studies. It was really a very hard examination this year, as we have a new Director, who is trying to reorganize the conservatory. You know that when directors are changed they make too many changes, but in the time of Auber there were not enough."....Mr. M. Arbuckle has resumed his position in Koppitz's orchestra, at the Boston Globe....Voegtlin has painted a new drop for the same house....Fourteen Chinese theatrical stars are to arrive on the steamer *Alaska*, in San Francisco....Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has written to Miss Kate Reignolds the letter subjoined: "I was delighted and surprised to see how much your adaptation had made of it, (*Pink and White Tyranny*.) All along are points that could be made so very effective, and the admixture of the playful and pathetic is so skillful. Your management of the character of *Lillie* is that of a master. By the subtle sympathy of woman with woman, you have divined the almost hidden capacity of good in her, and her interview with *Harry* and the way she turns the tables on him is magnificent. I may safely say this, for that is your blossom from my seed. The last scene, as you have arranged it, is quite overcoming, and will have a telling effect."....The return to the United States of "Mrs. Major Pauline Cushman" is announced....The Boston papers say that Mr. Walter Montgomery, whose suicide is so inexplicable, was expected to return to Boston this month, to fulfill an engagement to read, early in October, for the Mercantile Library Association. Mr. Chas. H. Frothingham, the Chairman of the Lecture Committee, had received two letters from him since his return to England. In those letters Mr. Montgomery wrote in the best of spirits, sent his regards to several friends, and fully arranged the programme for his readings. "As an elocutionist," they add, "he was even more remarkable than as an actor, as those who heard his reading of 'The Christening,' by Dickens, at the Holland testimonial, or his recitals at the St. James Hotel, will testify. He left Boston with the best impression, both socially and artistically, and his future seemed full of promise on the stage. There is sad interest to learn the circumstances attending his death"....Other journals note that Mr. C. H. Frothingham received a letter on Tuesday from Walter Montgomery, dated London, Aug. 19. In it he said he should sail for Boston on Sept. 7, and added that the weather had been intensely hot, and his theatre had been empty—the result a considerable loss. He would be glad to see "dear old America again."....On Monday last, while in the State of Michigan, Mlle. Bartiore, a female gymnast with Warner's Circus, fell from a trapeze, and was severely injured....Yesterday afternoon, the propellor *Wilmington* sailed for Galveston, Texas, having on board Mr. Henry Greenwald, the lessee and manager of the Tremont Opera-house, Galveston, Texas, and the following named ladies and gentlemen, who will constitute a portion of the company there during the coming season: Misses Alice Brooks, Jennie Clifford, Emma Whittle, May Roberts, Jennie Bryant, Emma de Forest, Mrs. Berrill, and Messrs. C. T. Nichols, W. J. Ferguson, G. W. Mitchell, J. C. Heybourne, Hall Rulledge, Jos. Gobay, F. R. Donald, Thomas Chapman, E. J. Eberle and George Sinclair. Mr. Vining Bowers has been engaged as stage manager, and he, together with a large number of professional friends, were on the pier to bid them adieu. Mr. Bowers then started for the railroad, and proceeded to their mutual destination, via New Orleans and the overland route, in order to be ahead of the company and prepare for their arrival.

Foreign Theatricals.

The death of Lella Ricci, a young prima donna and a niece of the author of "Crispino," is announced....The *Pall Mall Gazette* thus summarizes theatrical doings in Paris: Dullness still reigns supreme. The opera has been giving some few representations which no one has assisted at, the Italiens naturally remains closed, and the Opera Comique finds that the attractions of "Zampa" are not sufficiently great to make the speculation a profitable one. These three houses will therefore be able to find little consolation in the latest arrangement with regard to the subsidies which they have, with some others, been accustomed to receive at the hands of a paternal Government; for, while no increase is to be made in the sum granted to the Italiens, the other two are to undergo diminution—the Opera of 100,000 francs, and the Opera Comique of 50,000 francs. It would seem that the theatrical houses in question are indebted to the well-hated M. Jules Simon for whatever sum they eventually do obtain, as he defended the system before the Budget Committee, which was very unfavorable to it previously, but which seems to have yielded to the persuasive arguments of the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. The amount allowed (1,160,000 francs) is divided as follows: The Opera, 600,000 francs; the Theatre Francais, 240,000 francs; the Italiens, 100,000 francs; the Opera Comique, 100,000 francs; the Odéon, 60,000 francs, and the Théâtre Lyrique, 60,000 francs. This is the first time the latter has been admitted to a participation in the subsidy, an innovation due, perhaps, to the fact that it underwent the same process which has affected so considerably the symmetry of the Hôtel de Ville and Ministry of Finance. This arrangement is, of course, subject to alteration, as it has not been officially made public, but there is every reason to believe that it represents the final decision of the Committee upon the subject. The hot weather in Paris naturally militates very strongly against the financial success of any theatrical undertaking, but under any circumstances of temperature it is difficult to comprehend how large audiences can still be found for the "Chatte Blanche," which has held the pride of place at the Gaite ever since the "Burning of Paris." The Chatelet is tempting fortune with "Vingt ans Après, after having given "Les trois Mosquetaires," and in a few weeks we may expect "Le Vicomte de Bragelonne" as a "couronnement de l'édifice." It would be supposed that 'Nos Intimes' was beginning to pall upon the taste, yet the Vaudeville finds it still all-sufficient to draw a more than average audience for the month of August. The Varieties has for a time closed its doors, but the members of the Theatre Francais, who did so much to make the London season of 1871 a memorable one, have rejoined their associates in the Rue de Richelieu, and it would be difficult to imagine anything more perfect in the way of acting than their interpretation of Alfred de Musset's comedy, "Les Caprices de Marianne." Bressant, Coquelin, Got, Delaunay and Mme. Favart sustained their rôles last Wednesday in such a manner as to make one feel that there were circumstances under which the lily might be painted and its beauty added to by the process. Yet this work of Alfred de Musset's is so excellent that it takes a great deal of bad acting to destroy its vitality.

JOACHIM THE VIOLINIST.

Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, of Philadelphia, writes to the *Evening Bulletin*, of that city, in relation to the Beethoven centennial Festival at Bonn. Concerning Joachim, he says: "Now Joachim comes. What shall I say of his playing? I had heard him in the quartet rehearsal before. He is a wonderful artist. At first I felt a little disappointment in his reading of the first part of the concerto. His tone is generally so broad, and he has such absolute control of the instrument in every way, that I wondered why his reading was not larger. When he had finished I found a wonderful unity in conception throughout the whole work, and he had gained immensely on me. It is nothing new for us from the other side of the water to be at first a little disappointed in him. I remember my friend, Theodore Thomas, felt the same way, some years ago, and quite lately our townsman and excellent connoisseur, Oliver Hopkinson, had a similar experience. But the disappointment is only momentary. You learn to appreciate him the more you hear him, and when you compare him with others he stands out like a giant. Much of my first feeling may, however, find an explanation in the words I heard him say this morning: that never in his life did he play under such disadvantages, the heat of the room being so intense that he could hardly control the instrument. His quartet playing this morning was great; beautiful in the extreme; such strength, delicacy and passion, and, with all, a nobleness of conception rarely met with. The other co-operators were not mean, by any means. Grutzmacher, the violoncellist, produced effects on his instrument that I never heard before. His *legato* in the Andante of the F moll quartet, and the *pizzicato* in the Allegretto of the C major were delicious. Konigslow is the first violinist of Cologne, and Strauss played the viola splendidly."

Good Pictures.

We borrow for once a criticism on *Harper's Weekly* from another paper—the Albany *Evening Journal*: "The current number of *Harper's Weekly* has two strong and suggestive cartoons The first is one of Nast's trenchant portraitures of the Ring, under the name of 'Wholesale and Retail,' representing stealing of these two grades, and their respective treatment in New-York. Stealing by retail is the seizure of a loaf of bread by a starving man, whose famishing, shivering wife and child, peering around the corner, view with consternation the loss of this last hope of sustenance; and its treatment is arrest and clubbing by the Police. Stealing by wholesale is the plunder of millions by Tweed, Sweeny, Hall and Connolly, who are represented in characteristic liniaments, just coming from the City Treasury, while the Police stand by in the deferential attitude of presenting arms. The contrast is very effective. The second cartoon is by Howard, picturing 'President Grant, and Why They Don't Like Him.' The President appears serenely in the centre, with the Constitution in his hand. Grouped about are the classes who find fault; first, the Copperhead snake crawling from the egg of Democracy, with Grant's foot upon its neck; then, the Kuklux just ready to hang a black man, but stopped by the sword of the law; next, the bull of Wall-street with his gold-bags, exclaiming, 'He won't let us bull gold;' fourth, the editor of the Daily Calumniator sending his poisoned arrow, vociferating, 'He won't give me all the best offices;' then, the thief who is kept from the Treasury, the whisky-smuggler who is compelled to pay taxes, and the rebels who are not permitted to destroy the Union. Beneath all is the potent legend: 'The debt has been diminished, taxation reduced, the Union restored, foreign difficulties settled, and the Government was never so respected nor so strong at home.' Altogether, it is a striking commentary upon the criticisms of the President."

The Savings Banks and Popular Panics.

From the Financial Chronicle.

It has often been observed that the savings banks are peculiarly exposed to popular unreasoning distrust, and this fact has been urged as one of the special reasons why these institutions should be careful to keep a large part of their funds in an available shape, and why they should also avoid doubtful investments, and conduct their business so as to retain the confidence of that fickle sensitive part of the public who are interested in their stability. We had a notable illustration of this in the case of the Third-avenue Savings Bank a few years ago. That institution had made some call loans on Atlantic Mail shares, with ample margins, as was supposed. The shares, however, by some speculative manœuvre which has never been satisfactorily explained, received a blow in the stock market one morning, and fell so rapidly that the bank called in a large sum of deficient margins. The call was responded to and the banks secured from loss without delay. The story of heavy bank losses got afloat, however, with such exaggerations, and had so much effect on the popular mind, that its managers, being shrewd men, thought it best to sell out five-twenties, and thus arrange for half a million or more of greenbacks, which they easily did, as their surplus was large and their holding of Government securities ample. This timely precaution was successful. In a few days the "run" ceased, but not until a large proportion of the deposits had been drained away from the bank. Another instance of a still less rational sort occurred last Thursday, when a perfectly sound and well-managed savings bank in Brooklyn was subject to a "run," caused solely by a report that another bank with a similar name, situate in this City, was charged with having lent some of its funds to its Trustees. The bank so charged is the Atlantic Savings Bank of New-York, and its Trustees deny the allegations against them, declaring that the rumor rests on the unsupported statements of a single official of the bank, and has its origin in some personal pique or disappointment. The Trustees further say that the investments of the bank have been carefully made in accordance with the law, and they report these investments as follows: United States bonds, about $650,000; bond and mortgage, over $850,000; New-York County and City bonds, about $650,000; call loans, with ample securities, over $300,000; cash, $325,000; real estate, $75,000—with a surplus, over all liabilities, of about $200,000. This statement differs somewhat from the official figures for the 1st January last, as reported to the Department at Albany. The figures then were as follows: Bonds and mortgages, $808,178; United States bonds, $676,000; New-York State stocks, $25,000; bonds of cities, towns and counties in this State, $669,000; call loans, $494,363; real estate, $59,698; cash on deposit in banks and trust companies, $63,521; cash on hand, $44,829; total resources, $2,941,528; total deposits, $2,752,379; surplus, $189,149. The whole affair has been subjected to a rigid examination, and as stated elsewhere the preliminary steps thereto have been already taken. Inquiries which have been made by us have so far brought to light no evidence whatever indicative of any such grave irregularity as has been alleged.

The lesson for our savings banks is, however, to set themselves in order, and if any false maxims or unsound practice have invaded their policy they had better prune away all such perilous excrescences. The events of this week combine with all past experience to enforce the admonition that as no bank is safe from assault, so every bank should be always ready. An examination of the aggregate of the assets of the savings banks on which we recently offered some comments, will show that these institutions need to exercise more circumspection and foresight, and that they have, some of them, been tempted by the promise of high rates of interest; and led to invest in securities which are not so marketable as those held by savings institutions should be. One good feature of that report is, however, the large aggregate of bonds and mortgages. When the valuation is properly restricted these mortgages are wisely defined by the law as the safest securities for a specified proportion of the funds of savings banks. But these mortgages are of course unavailable for present use. Consequently it is a fundamental axiom of sound management that the rest of the bank assets should be marketable, and subject as little as possible to the ordinary causes of depreciation. This sound maxim forbids that rapid increase of the town, city and county bonds, of which there has been some undue increase of late in the investments of these institutions.

As to the general solvency of our savings banks, there is no doubt that in a year or two our savings banks in this State could succeed, with an easy money market and high prices for real estate, in converting their assets into cash and liquidating their deposits in full. But the high credit needful for a savings institution of the highest class is more exacting, and demands a much higher standard of investment. We want to see our savings banks able to meet the exigencies of the inevitable panics which are before us, and probably, as is the wayward habit of such visitations, they will come when least expected. Panic causes great depression of some securities, and destroys utterly the market for others, but always leaves governments and similar safe securities convertible into cash with the minimum amount of loss. Now, it is in these absolute securities, which are available in a panic and a recourse in whatever financial storm, that our savings banks, if they wish to perpetuate their system and prolong their own existence, should invest a larger part of the funds which the public intrust for safe keeping to their charge.

Bell Schnapps, distilled at Schiedam, Holland, expressly for the cases of dropsy, general debility, gravel, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases of the urinary organs. The proprietors simply ask a trial of this excellent article, and warrant the same in every respect perfectly pure. For sale by all grocers and druggists. H. G. Wolfe & Co., No. 18 South William-street, sole importers.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Nicol & Davidson, No. 686 Broadway, offer a splendid variety of chandeliers and gas fixtures in bronze, glass, gilt, ormolu, and illuminated colors.—*Advertisement.*

Deposit your surplus money in the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, No. 166 Nassau-st. Interest begins on the first of every month.—*Advertisement.*

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

The Popular Resort—THE RUSSIAN VAPOR (MARBLE) BATHS, Nos. 23 and 25 East 4th-st., near the Grand Central Hotel, are open daily from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Ladies' hours, daily, 10 to 12 A. M. THE MOST POPULAR BATHS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Best Place in New-York to Buy RELIABLE WATCHES, FINE DIAMONDS, RICH JEWELRY, and STERLING SILVER, is at SQUIRE'S, No. 97 Fulton-st. Diamonds a specialty.

We Regard Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP as invaluable for the purposes for which it is designed, and would have it if its price were double what it now is.

Chronic Diseases Radically Cured by Vital (or animal) Magnetism.
Dr. WM. L. FLEMING, No. 315 West 23d-st.

Wood Carpeting, No. 489 Broadway, will wear for twenty or thirty years. The greatest modern invention.

DIED.

ASHTON.—On Thursday, Sept. 7, William Ashton, aged 42 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of City Lodge No. 151, and Mount Zion Encampment, No. 17, I. O. O. F., and the New-York Hat Finishers' Trade Association, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 37 Forsyth-st., on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 10, at 2 o'clock.

BANKS.—On Friday, Sept. 8, David Banks, in the 85th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 453 5th-av., on Monday morning, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

East River National Bank,
New-York, Sept. 9, 1871.

At a meeting of the directors of the East River National Bank the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty again within a brief period to take from among us another of our members, our deeply-venerated former President, Mr. David Banks, in the fullness of his days; and that while we regret that we cannot longer have his company and support, we rejoice that the integrity and right-mindedness of his life and character will always be a bright spot in our memory; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we tender to the widow of our late friend and associate our sincerest sympathy with her in the loss of a beloved companion for so great a number of years; also to the others of the family in the rupture of the dearest ties of relationship.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

CHARLES JENKINS, President.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly, on the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock, Mrs. Eliza Campbell, wife of Wm. Campbell, of No. 69 Hester-st.

For further particulars see Monday morning's papers.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, Sept. 9, Edith Thorn, only child of Edwin W. and Belle H. Clark, aged 13 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 15 Willow-place, on Monday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock.

GREENOUGH.—In this City, on Friday, 8th inst., Margaret E., widow of J. Jay Greenough and daughter of the late Cyrenius Beers.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the church, corner of University-place and 10th-st., on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 10 A. M.

HULIN.—At Catskill, on Friday, Sept. 8, Emma H., aged 26 years—wife of John S. Hulin and second daughter of the late Harvey B. Ackerman.

Funeral service at her late residence, No. 519 Park-av., Brooklyn, between Bedford-av. and Spencer-st., on Monday, Sept. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LAWTON.—At Stone, Staffordshire, England, Aug. 22, 1871, Joseph Lawton, in the 85th year of his age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$100.000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Sept. 19; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SCIENCE OF A NEW LIFE.

By John Cowan, M. D.

"To a correct understanding of the laws pre-natal and post-natal, as also to a more thorough comprehension of what marriage should be, and what it should accomplish for mutual happiness, these 405 octavo pages by Dr. Cowan must greatly conduce. They are devoted to topics concerning which no person arrived at years of thoughtfulness should be ignorant. They treat of these topics in a plain, sensible manner, in language that none but a prude can object to. Could the book be placed in the hands of every young person contemplating matrimony it would assuredly do much good."—*Moore's Rural New-Yorker.*

Sold only by subscription. For circulars or agency apply to COWAN & CO., No. 139 8th-st., (near Broadway.)

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance to the call of the Union Republican General Committee, a primary election of this Association will be held at the head-quarters, No. 751 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, to elect delegates to the several Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M. HORATIO N. TWOMBLY, President.
EDWARD HILL, Secretary.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at Apollo Hall, corner of 28th-st. and Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, at 8 o'clock. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, President.
GEORGE W. LYON, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal.) Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av., Rev. Uriah Scott, D. D., Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats all free. Strangers cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st.—SUNDAY services: 10 o'clock, morning prayer; 10½, litany; 11, holy communion; 8, evening prayer. Rev. John Henry Hopkins will preach in the MORNING. Daily services—7 A. M., Holy communion; 7½ P. M., evening prayer.

Y. M. C. A.—SERVICE OF SONG SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Address to young men by Rev. Thomas Middlemis. Free seats, congregational singing, good music. All young men are particularly invited.

REV. W. NEILSON McVICKER, RECTOR of the Holy Trinity Church, of Harlem, corner of 125th-st. and 5th-av., having returned from his transatlantic trip, will TODAY resume his duties. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Services will be resumed in this Church THIS (Sunday) MORNING and EVENING. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. C. Sweetser, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THIRTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Dr. Burchard's.—Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, of Chicago, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

REV. J. B. KEYES WILL PREACH this SUNDAY at 11 o'clock A. M. in the New Jerusalem Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. The public are cordially invited.

REV. C. C. FOOTE HAS ARRIVED FROM Europe, and will occupy his pulpit in the Christian Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, MORNING and EVENING.

THE BIBLE CARTOONS, RECEIVED with universal approbation some three years since, are again in the City, and prepared to arrange with Churches and Sabbath-schools for exhibition. Call or address D. F. POND, No. 21 Astor-place.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal.) Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th av.—Rev. Uriah Scott, D. D., Rector. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats all free; strangers cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL—EAST 14TH-ST.—Seats free—Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York.—Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Superintendent. Open to visitors daily (except Saturday) from 9 to 3 o'clock. Teachers and missionaries, refreshed by their vacation, have resumed their work with renewed vigor and enthusiasm. The Mission was opened this week with 375 children. Mr. J. D. Foote left last evening with several interesting children for homes. Sunday-school 2½, followed by addresses and singing. Prayer-meeting TUESDAY EVENING, 7½. Day-school 9 to 3 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. A. R. Thompson, D.D., Pastor.—This Church will be reopened for Divine service SUNDAY, Sept. 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the Pastor, having returned from California, will preach MORNING and AFTERNOON as usual. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Baptist Teachers' Sunday-school Association occurs MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, at 7½ o'clock, in the Pilgrim Church, 33d-st., near 8th-av. Address by Rev. W. O. Bacon upon the subject, *What May be Done, and How to Do It.* Thos. W. Conway, of New-Orleans, will address the meeting.
A. W. PERSONS, Secretary.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. Wm. McAllister, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. Samuel H. Graham, Pastor elect, is expected to preach in this Church on SABBATH, Sept. 10; exercises to commence at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Installation services on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, corner Park-av. and 35th-st.—Rev. George L. Prentiss, D. D., Pastor. This Church will be reopened for divine service SUNDAY, 10th inst. Preaching by Rev. F. F. Ellenwood, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M., and at the same hours each SUNDAY in September. The Rector will preach at each service.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, (near Varick-st.)—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Aikman, 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sabbath-school 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting, 7½ P. M. Young men's prayer-meeting, Tuesday, 8 P. M.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 14th-st. and 2d-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. W. Hitchcock, on SABBATH, Sept. 10th, MORNING, 10½ o'clock, EVENING, 7½. The Sabbath-school will reopen on SABBATH MORNING, Sept. 17th, at 9 o'clock.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M., preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR OF Grand Street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, will preach, SABBATH EVENING, the thirteenth of a series of sermons for young men, 7½ o'clock. Topic: *Smoking—Does it Pay?* MORNING, 10½; subject: *A Triumphant Life.* Seats free.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, Sept. 10, at 10½ A. M. Subject: *The Chivalry of the Cross.* Seats free; public cordially invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Useful Christian Woman.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, 57TH ST. AND Lexington-av.—Services at this church on SUNDAY at 11 o'clock A. M., according to the Union Prayer-book, Rev. Mason Gallagher, Associate Minister, officiating.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. in the Chapel. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH, just east of 8th-av., having been thoroughly renovated, will be reopened SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., and at 7½ by Rev. John S. Inskip

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st., Rev. R. S. Howland, D. D., Rector; Rev. T. K. Conrad, D. D., Associate Rector.—Divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 10, at 11 A. M., and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

HARLEM UNITY CHAPEL, 128TH-ST. and 4th-av., will be opened for public religious services SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. W. T. Clarke, on *Religion and its Signs.* Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., near 4th-av. Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All the sittings in this church are free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Nassau and William sts.—Rev. L. S. Weed will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the EVENING—*Miracles and Prisons.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side of West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Fred. Evans, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The annual sermon will be preached in the EVENING. All are welcome.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner Broome and Ridge streets.—This church will be opened for divine worship SUNDAY, Sept. 10. Rev. G. B. Bell, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Bleecker and Morton sts.—The Pastor, Rev. John Love, Jr., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SANTIAGO, 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Open EVERY SUNDAY; sermon and services in the Spanish language; begins at 12 o'clock. Seats free.

THE MEMBERS OF THE FRIENDLY Circle of the Good Spirit meet every SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at Mohawk Hall, corner of 16th-st. and 8th-av., at 3 and 7½ P. M., for spirit manifestations. All invited.
D. C. STYLES, Leader.

THE JUDGMENT.—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Work of Judgment by the Rider on the White Horse and by His Army.* Rev. xix., 11—21.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. Burch. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. Stratton, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Seats free.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 46th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Sanderson, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., N. Y., will reopen SUNDAY. Rev. J. J. White, Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. J. E. COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church, between 7th and 8th avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING. Subject: *Responsibility of the Citizen.*

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Lyric Hall on Sunday evenings, and Adelphi Hall 52d-st. and Broadway, all day Sunday. Apply to JOHN H. TRENOR, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. Andrew Longacre, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—56th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. D. Wilson, on SABBATH, Sept. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west of Broadway.—Rev. W. W. Newell, Jr., Pastor elect, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

REV. H. D. NORTHRUP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Geo. S. Chambers.

THE ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES will be opened for divine service on SABBATH MORNING, 10th inst. Preaching by the Pastor, A. C. Wedekind, D. D., at 10 o'clock A. M.

PROF. CAMERON, OF PRINCETON, will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. W. Conkling, on SABBATH, Sept. 10. Morning service 10½. Evening 7½.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Dr. L. S. Luddington, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st., Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services Sept. 10; sermon and holy communion at 11 A. M.; evening prayer at 4 P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., west of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Jonathan Bastow.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 35TH-ST., Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and undertaker, No. 376 6th-av.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 9.

FIRST BOARD.

$9,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C...119
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.115⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.115⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.115
1,350 do.....small.115
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.114¾
27,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.114¼
20,000 do.........114¼
165,000 do........s3.114¼
10,000 do........b3.114⅜
5,000 Va. 6s, cons....65⅝
5,000 N. Car. 6s, Sp. T. 19⅛
15,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n, Jan. & July.. 57¾
10,000 do..........57½
6,000 April & Oct....69¾
6,000 Mo. St. 6s......97⅜
1,000 Ark. 7s, Is. to L. R. & Ft. S. R. 56
5,000 Erie 2d, '79......95⅛
10,000 do...........95⅛
2,000 Erie 3d.........93
2,000 Abl'y & Sus. 2d.96¼
2,000 Cen. P. G. Bds.103⅛
10,000 do.........103⅜
3,000 do...bet. call.103⅛
8,000 Un. Pac. 1st....91⅛
5,000 do..........91⅜
14,000 U. Pac. 7s, L.G 84¾
3,000 U. Pac. 10s, inc. 84¼
3,000 Chi. & N.W.O. 92⅛
6,000 C., B. & Q. 8s..112⅛
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d...92⅛
1,000 Tol. & W.C.C.B 90⅛
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div....89
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 91
6,000 do...bet. call. 90⅜
500 L. S. D. Bds....98
20 Bank of Republic.114⅛
54 Del. & H. C.......124
400 Spring M. Coal....80
100 Cons. Coal of Md..41⅛
100 do..........41⅛
100 do..........42
200 Quick. Min.......16⅛
100 Quicksilver Pf....24
500 do...bet. call. 24¼
100 Canton...bet. call. 81
100 Mariposa Pf.......7¼
1400 W. U. Tel....b. c. 68
300 do..........68⅛
200 do..........68¼
100 Pac. Mail.bet.call. 57⅛
100 do..........57⅜
500 Am. Coal.bet. call. 54
200 Wells-F. Ex.b.c.c. 57⅛
100 Am. M. U. Ex.....59⅛
100 do..........59¾
100 do..........60
400 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.101⅛
10000 N.Y.C.& H.Ctfs. 96⅛
50 Erie......bet. call. 33⅛
200 do..........33¼
300 do..........33⅛
50 Mich. Cen........120⅛
200 L.S.& M. S.bet. c.114
500 U. Pacific.........32⅝
300 do..........22⅛
18 do..........33
1000 do........b60. 33
700 do. bet. call. c 32⅝
100 Panama.........73⅛
400 Clev. & P.......123
100 Chi. & N. W..s30. 71⅛
200 do..........72
100 do...bet. call. 71⅛
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. bet. call........93¾
100 Chi. & R. I....b10.111⅛
20 C., C., C. & Ind....92
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.....83⅛
100 Tol., W. & W.......66⅛
900 do..........66⅛
700 do...bet. call. 66
300 Del., L. & W..b. c.110⅛
132 New-Jersey........125⅛
100 Han. & St. Jos.....72½
100 do..........72⅝
100 Han. & St. Jos. Pf. 83
200 C., C. & Ind. C. B. 21⅛
50 do..........21⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81. R. 117⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 115⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 114⅛
5,000 Ga. St. 7s, gold bs. 98⅛
200 Cons. Coal of Md. 42½
100 do..........42⅝
200 do...bet. call. 42½
100 West. Union Tel.. 68⅛
15 do..........68
200 do...bet. call. 68⅛
600 Quick. Min. Co.... 17
200 Quick. Min. Pf..... 24½
100 Mar. Min. Co...... 4
200 Mar. Min. Pf...... 6⅛
100 do..........6⅛
100 Spring M. Coal.b.c. 80
100 Adams Express... 87⅛
200 U. S. Express..... 58⅜
100 Atlantic M.S.S.Co. 21
25 N. Y. C. & H. R...102
200 do..........c.101⅛
20000 N. Y. C. & H. Cfs 96⅛
600 Reading..........115⅛
200 Panama..........72⅜
101 do...bet. call. 72
600 L.S.& M.So...b. c.113⅛
200 Chic. & N. W.... 72
100 do...bet. call. 78⅛
100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.. 93⅛
100 Cleve. & Pitts......122
100 N. J. Central......109⅛
200 Tol., W. & West... 66⅛
100 Chic. & R. I...s10.111⅛
200 do........b10.111⅛
200 do..........111⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 83⅛
400 do..........b3. 83⅛
400 Boston, H. & E.... 2⅛
200 do..........2⅛
200 do..........2
100 do..........2⅛
300 do...bet. call. 2⅛
200 Ohio & Miss....... 46⅜
500 do...bet. call. 46⅜
100 Han. & St. Jo..... 72⅛
200 do..........72⅛
100 do..........72
100 Morris & Essex.... 95⅛
100 Union Pacific. b. c. 32⅛

SATURDAY, Sept. 9—P. M.

The Bank Statement of the week shows an important expansion in Loans against a serious decrease in the lawful Money basis. The Loans are up $4,159,700, while the Gold averages fall off $1,626,750, and the Greenbacks $1,438,800. The general line of Deposits is down $695,700.

The Treasury Office in this City received $3,962,134 for Gold Customs for the week; sold $2,000,000 Gold on Thursday, and paid out $657,319 on Gold Interest. The net gain in Gold to the Treasury nearly corresponds with the loss of Gold on the Bank averages. The supply of Gold at Bank and in the open market is being thus rapidly reduced, and as much as ½@¾ ₱ cent. per day was paid in the forenoon for the use of the Cash Gold until Monday. The sales closed 113½ ₱ cent.

In the Money market no signs appear of the unfavorable change in the Bank movement. Loans on call are 3 to 5 ₱ cent., and Discounts are 5 to 7 ₱ cent. per annum, and the supply from lenders quite easy.

On the Stock Exchange a fair business was done in the Public Funds, but there was no advance corresponding with the rise of ⅜ ₱ cent. in the price of Gold. The 5-20s of 1867 were 114½ ₱ cent., which price, counting accrued Gold Interest and premium thereon from July 1, is 1@1½ ₱ cent. below the currency of Gold. The Railway speculation was weaker by 1 ₱ cent. on the average than on Friday, and there was more disposition shown to Bear the market, particularly after the Bank Statement in the Afternoon. The difficulties that surround the Tammany Hall Ring and the City Hall speculators have affected the Stocks, like Hannibal and St. Joseph, in which they are supposed to be interested. The decline in this particular Stock since Thursday is about 5 ₱ cent. The party are supposed to be large holders of Cleveland and Pittsburg Stock, but this has not suffered so much.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES, SEPT. 9.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	111⅞	111⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅛	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	114½	114½
American Gold	113⅜	113½
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
N. Y. C. and Hudson	101⅛	101⅛
N. Y. C. and H. Debts Ctfs	96⅛	96
Reading	115⅛	115⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	110⅜
North-west Common	71½	71⅛
North-west Preferred	93⅜	93
Pacific Mail	57½	57⅛
St. Paul Preferred	83½	82⅞
St. Paul Common	64½	63⅞
Lake Shore	113⅞	113⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞	46⅛
Toledo and Wabash	66⅞	65⅛
Western Telegraph	68½	67½
Erie	33⅞	33⅛
Union Pacific	33	32⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1871.

Gold receipts	$938,513 89
Gold payments	2,305,089 50
Gold balance	64,447,654 82
Currency receipts	613,394 96
Currency payments	653,234 39
Currency balance	8,771,673 30
Customs	532,000 00
Cancelled Gold Certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	2,135,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81.....117⅛
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81...118⅜
5-20 coup., '62..........115⅛
5-20 coup., '64..........115⅛
5-20 coup., '65..........115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....114
5-20 coup., '67..........114⅛
5-20 coup., '68..........114⅛
10-40 registered.........111⅛
10-40 coupon.............111⅛
6s, currency.............116

And the following for the State Bonds.

Tennessee 6s, old..... 73
Virginia 6s, old....... 63⅛
Va. 6s, new bds........ 70
Va. 6s, Con. bds....... 65⅛
Va. 6s, Def. bds....... 29⅛
Georgia 6s............. 83
Georgia 7s, new bds.. 91
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.. 98⅜
N. Carolina 6s, old... 43⅛
N. C. 6s F'd'g Act, '66. 34⅛
N. C. 6s, new bds.... 25⅛
N. C. 6s, Special Tax. 19⅛
South Carolina 6s.... 75
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.. 57⅛
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.. 60⅛
Missouri 6s........... 97⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss. 96⅛
La. 6s, Levee bds. of '75. 82
La. 8s of 1910........ 92
California 7s.........113
Connecticut 6s........101
Rhode Island 6s.......100⅛
Alabama 5s............ 68
Alabama 8s............100
Ala. 8s, Mt. & Euf'la R. 90
Al. 8s, Ala. & Chat. R. 87
Ark. 6s, Funded....... 53⅛
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Is. 55
Ar. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O. 47
Ark. 7s, M., O. & R. Riv. 47⅛
Ohio 6s, '81...........104⅛
Ohio 6s, '86...........106
Ill. Canal bds, '70....111⅛
Ill. Coupon 6s, '77....101
Ill. coupon 6s, '79.....101
Ill. War Loan..........101
Ind. 6s, War Loan......100
Indiana 5s.............100
Mich. 6s, '78..........100
Mich. 6s, '83..........100
N.Y. reg. B'nty Loan..108⅛
N.Y. coup. B'nty L'n.109
N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n, '72.108⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n, '73.108⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n, '74.108⅛
N. N. 6s, Canal L'n, '75.108⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n, '77.108⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n, '78.109
N. Y. 5s, Canal L'n, '74.102
N. Y. 5s, Canal L'n, '75.102
N. Y. 5s, Canal L'n, '76.102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.... 90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..... 90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....102
Erie 1st M. ex.........101
Erie 1st ind........... 95
Erie 2d 7s, '79........ 95⅛
Erie 3d 7s, '83........ 93
Erie 4th 7s, '80....... 92
Erie 5th 7s, '88....... 85⅛
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77 94
Long Dock Bonds....... 93
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.104
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75.102⅛
Harlem 1st 7s..........102⅛
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..... 96
M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82....120⅛
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.112⅛
M. South. 7 ₱ ct. 2d... 99⅜
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.103
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.102
Cen. Pac. bds..........103⅛
Union Pac. 1st bds.... 91⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s... 84½
Union Pac. Inc. 10s... 84
Bell. & S. Ill. 1st 8s... 97⅝
Alton & T. H. 1st..... 99
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf... 87½
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.. 78½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.....100
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds. 94
Chi. & N. W. C. bds... 92½
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds. 91
Chi. & N. W. 1st...... 99
Tol. & Wab. 2d........ 92
Tol. & Wab. E. bds.... 85⅛
Tol. & Wab. Cons. Conv 90⅛
Han. & Naples 1st.... 88⅛
Gt. West. 2d, '93...... 88
Ill. & S. Iowa 1s. t.... 88
Gal. & Chi. ex.........100⅛
Gal. & Chi. 2d......... 98
Chi., R. I. & Pac......103⅛
Morris & Essex 1st....105
Morris & Essex 2d.....100
Clev. & Tol. S. F......102
N. J. Cen. new bds....102⅛
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.104
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.100
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 99
P., Ft. W. & C. 8 ₱ c. eb. x.100
Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 94⅛
Clev. & Pitts. 2d......100
Clev. & Pitts. 3d...... 98
Chi. & Alton S. F.....101
Chi. & Alton 1st......104
Chi. & Alton Inc...... 95
Ohio & Miss 1st.......101
Dub. & S. City 1st.... 94⅛
Peninsula R. bds..... 92⅛
St. L. & Iron M. 1st.. 91⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s...107⅛
M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10. 95⅛
Mil. & St. Paul 1st.... 94
M. & St. P., I. & M. d. 89⅛
Mil. & St. P. 2d...... 89
Col., C. & Ind. 1st.... 90⅜
Col., C. & Ind. 2d..... 72
Tol., P. & War., E. D. 88⅛
Del., L. & W. 1st......102¾
Del., L. & W. 2d...... 97
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.... 95
Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. div 89
Tol., P. & War., W.D. 87
Tol., P. & War. 2d.... 80¼
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....100
C. Falls. & Minn. 1st. 85¼

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York..............139
Manhattan.............147
Merchants'............122
America...............148
City..................225
Phenix................105
North River........... 95
Tradesmen's...........153
Gallatin National.....120
Merchants' Exchange.. 99
Leather Manufac's.....185
Seventh Ward..........107
Commerce..............118
Mechanics' B'k'g Ass..117
Ocean................. 95
Mercantile............126
American Exchange....119
Bank of the Republic..114
Bank of N. A..........107
Hanover...............104½
Irving................125
Metropolitan..........142
East River............115
Market................128
Nassau................110
Shoe and Leather......155
Corn Exchange.........127
Commonwealth.......... 90
Importers' & Traders'.190
Park..................155
Mfrs' and Merchants..102
N. Y. Nat. Exchange..100
Central National......107
First National........200
Second National.......185
Fourth National.......114
Gold Exchange......... 79
Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass. 90

And the following for the Miscellaneous Shares:

Del. & Hud. Canal....123½
Maryland Coal Co.... 31
American Coal....... 53
Spring M. Coal...... 80
Canton Co., Balt.... 81
Consol. Coal of Md... 42½
West. U. Tel........ 68
Quick. Min. Co...... 17
Quick. Min. Co. Pf... 24⅛
Mariposa Min. Co.... 4
Mariposa Min. Pf.... 6⅛
Mariposa Tru. Ctfs. 22
Boston W. P......... 45
Adams Ex............ 87¾
Wells-Fargo Ex...... 56⅜
Wells-F. Ex. Scrip... 2¼
Am. Mer. U. Ex...... 59¾
United States Ex.... 58¾
Pac. M. S. S. Co..... 57¾
Atlantic M. S. S. Co.. 21

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101	..
City 6s, New	..	101⅞
Camden and Amboy	..	129
Pennsylvania Central	61¾	61⅞
Reading	115½	115¾
Lehigh Valley	62	..
Catawissa Preferred	..	50
Northern Central	42⅝	42⅞
Lehigh Navigation	38¾	39
Lehigh Gold Loan	91¾	..

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $4,977,785.

The earnings of the Northern (N. H.) Railroad, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, for the years ending March 31, 1870 and 1871, were as follows:

	1870.	1871.
From passengers	$201,755 87	$352,150 01
From merchandise	467,378 51	675,373 52
From mails	11,160 00	14,432 91
From rents	1,658 65	4,188 03
From express	7,500 00	11,670 83
From miscellaneous	175 00	....
Total	$689,628 03	$1,057,815 30
Expenses, viz.:		
Passenger department	$28,506 33	$40,386 27
Merchandise department	50,237 07	64,475 25
Locomotive department	127,327 37	331,435 22
Maintenance of way	89,527 06	200,539 52
General expenses	15,480 76	31,447 04
Miscellaneous expenses	35,187 58	53,447 54
State tax	49,889 84	69,502 37
United States tax	4,990 20	8,421 31
Total	$401,156 21	$699,654 52
Balance of earnings	$288,471 82	$358,160 78
Less new rail account	32,199 90	65,954 01
Net earnings	$256,271 92	$292,206 77
Add balance of income per last report		258,972 02
Add balance of interest account		5,525 31
Total income		$556,704 10
Paid Concord Road on settlement under contract	$111,958 90	
Dividend Dec. 1, 1870, $4 per share	119,924 00	
Dividend June 1, 1871, $4 per share, and United States tax	121,789 03	
United States tax on earnings of previous year	1,193 59—	354,865 62
Balance of income account		$201,338 58

President, ONSLOW STEARNS; Directors, Onslow Stearns, John A. Burnham, George W. Nesmith, Uriel Crocker, Josiah Minot, Joseph W. Clark; Treasurer *pro tem*, Uriel Crocker; Superintendent, George E. Todd.

The death of Mr. JOSEPH W. CAMP is thus feelingly announced by the *Journal of Commerce* of this morning, with which paper he was connected for fifteen years. Our own personal acquaintance with Mr. CAMP was but slight, but we have reason to know that all that is here said of his worth is only a just tribute to his memory:

A GOOD MAN GONE TO REST.

JOSEPH WALTER CAMP, Treasurer of the *Journal of Commerce*, died at his residence in Orange, N. J., on Friday morning, at 1½ o'clock, in the forty-ninth year of his age. He was born in Farmington, Conn., Jan. 28, 1823, and came to this City at about the age of seventeen, to enter the store of his brother, then engaged in the dry-goods business. Subsequently he embarked in the produce business on his own account, in this City, and had a large western connection. He married a daughter of DAVID HALE, then one of the proprietors of this paper, and through this connection he was brought nearly fifteen years ago into the newspaper service, first as a commercial and market reporter, and afterward as treasurer of the corporation. For several years he has been in failing health, his lungs being seriously affected; but long after a less resolute man would have taken to his bed he continued his daily visits to this office, and preserved a cheerful patience amid much bodily suffering, and in full view of his approaching change. He finally settled in Orange on account of its climate, but for several years he lived in Brooklyn, and was engaged in a Sunday-school work there, connected with the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, (Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON,) which will long be remembered. He was a downright honest man, faithful and true, genial and courteous, and has left a bright example to all who knew him. He was a hearty believer in the Great Redemption, and at the last sank sweetly to his rest like an o'er-wearied child, in the comfortable Christian hope of a glorious awakening at the latter day.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Savings Bank Perils.

There has been a "run" upon a savings bank in Brooklyn—not because any evil had happened to that institution, but through a natural mistake which confounded it with a namesake in New-York. The Bank in this City had been charged with lending a portion of its funds to its trustees; the story got wind, a small panic occurred among the depositors, and the contagion spread to Brooklyn, without any reason whatever for doubting the stability of the institution in that city. The error was rectified in time to prevent disaster. But the case shows the importance of guarding the funds of our Savings Banks with jealous care. It is hinted that the managers of some of them have lately been tempted by the promise of high rates of interest to invest in securities of the class not usually accepted by Savings' Banks, and while there is probably no cause to apprehend that this practice has been pushed to a dangerous extreme, it is not out of place to utter a word of warning. Our Savings Banks are the depositaries of the hard-won earnings of many thousands of worthy people who cannot afford to run financial risks, and whose continued confidence is the foundation of the whole Savings Bank system. A taint upon the credit of the Banks is certain to produce lamentable results.

The Dry-Goods Trade,

From the Journal of Commerce.

The trade of imports flows in great volume this year, and the receipts of Dry Goods maintain their full proportion of this increase. The total landed here in August was nearly $20,000,000, against $14,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year. The following will show the classification of these receipts:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW-YORK FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Entered for Consumption.			
Manfs. of Wool	$2,981,533	$3,349,144	$5,484,161
Manfs. of Cotton	1,372,400	1,602,504	2,395,139
Manfs. of Silk	2,644,321	2,824,400	3,948,641
Manfs. of Flax	1,096,725	1,326,676	1,453,646
Miscel. Dry Goods	916,592	1,043,476	1,360,829
Total entered for con.	$8,961,771	$10,146,200	$14,648,416
Withdrawn from Warehouse.			
Manufs. of Wool	$2,326,452	$2,115,269	$2,327,451
Manufs. of Cotton	422,455	424,143	641,087
Manufs. of Silk	829,021	795,347	1,307,492
Manufs. of Flax	593,624	602,214	524,791
Miscel. Dry Goods	75,129	101,537	149,087
Total withdrawn from warehouse	$4,246,681	$4,038,510	$4,949,858
Add ent'd for con.	8,961,771	10,146,200	14,648,416
Total thrown on the market	$13,208,452	$14,184,710	$19,598,274
Entered for Warehousing.			
Manufs. of Wool	$1,887,226	$1,960,457	$2,376,906
Manufs. of Cotton	534,089	361,965	554,003
Manufs. of Silk	777,903	988,023	1,386,499
Manufs. of Flax	472,148	463,820	483,653
Miscel. Dry Goods	142,304	84,017	203,231
Total ent'd for warehouse	$3,813,670	$3,856,282	$4,984,292
Add ent'd cons.	8,961,771	10,146,200	14,648,416
Total entered at port	$12,775,441	$14,002,482	$19,632,708

This shows a gain since the beginning of the year of over $25,000,000, bringing the eight months aggregate to nearly $100,000,000, represented as follows:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW-YORK FOR EIGHT MONTHS FROM JAN. 1.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Entered for Consumption.			
Manufact'rs of Wool	$12,198,584	$12,083,361	$20,088,815
Manufact'rs of Cotton	10,588,171	10,952,240	15,331,967
Manufact'rs of Silk	14,512,535	14,997,167	21,162,468
Manufact'rs of Flax	7,020,148	6,928,540	8,642,507
Miscel. Dry Goods	4,956,180	6,312,961	7,383,793
Total ent. for cons'n	$49,275,618	$51,994,269	$72,609,550
Withdrawn from Warehouse.			
Manufact'rs of Wool	$7,948,923	$7,959,544	$8,757,161
Manufactr's of Cotton	3,082,488	4,116,742	3,998,616
Manufact'rs of Silks	3,177,415	3,683,206	5,080,234
Manufact'rs of Flax	3,442,298	4,149,209	3,871,617
Miscel. Dry Goods	917,089	1,023,165	1,082,576
Total withdrawn from warehouse	$18,568,213	$20,931,866	$22,790,204
Add ent. for cons	49,275,618	51,994,269	72,609,550
Total thrown on the market	$67,843,831	$72,926,135	$95,399,754
Entered for Warehousing.			
Manufs. of Wool	$8,960,425	$8,047,836	$9,857,184
Manufs. of Cotton	3,531,438	2,934,108	4,537,078
Manufs. of Silk	3,834,947	4,832,097	6,110,981
Manufs. of Flax	3,685,917	3,348,803	3,184,419
Miscellaneous dry goods	907,398	1,007,782	1,377,496
Total ent'd for wareh.	$20,920,125	$20,170,626	$25,067,158
Total ent'd for cons.	49,275,618	51,994,269	72,609,550
Total ent'd at the port	$70,195,743	72,164,895	$97,676,708

The stock of Dry Goods in bond has increased under this large importation less than two and a quarter million dollars, showing an extraordinary demand for distribution. There is now a large assortment on the markrt, but the package trade here is diminishing every year, owing to the fact that so large a proportion is imported by those who break the packages for their own regular jobbing or retail trade.

The Cotton Movement.

Of the movements in Cotton, thus far in the new Cotton year, Mr. CHARLES A. EASTON gives the following summaries:

RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH FRIDAY EVENING.

	Receipts. Bales.	Stock Bales.	Ex. to Gr. Br. Bales.	Ex. to Cont. Bales.
New-Orleans	2,291	23,010	3,371	....
Mobile	575	5,214	....	....
Galveston	2,080	11,717	....	....
Florida	18	....	....	....
Savannah	692	3,098	....	....
Charleston	549	3,856	....	....
New-York	1,171	30,882	5,343	....
Boston, Phila. and Balt.	1,434	21,560	112	....
Total this week	8,810	99,337	8,826	....
Previously reported	....	....	....	....
Tot. since Sept. 1, '70.	8,810	99,337	8,826	....
Same time last year	10,782	55,701	4,043	....

STOCKS IN THE INTERIOR TOWNS, SEPT. 8.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	2,700	1,330
Columbus, Ga	1,475	1,242
Macon, Ga	1,765	1,760
Selma, Ala	591	1,525
Montgomery, Ala	1,565	1,665
Memphis, Tenn	1,680	4,042
Nashville, Tenn	422	2,100
Total	10,198	13,664

STATISTICAL POSITION.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	521,000	493,000	449,540
Afloat from India	391,000	350,000	327,060
Afloat from America	58,000	16,000	6,000
Stock in London	105,590	26,821	23,380
Afloat for London	80,000	52,000	117,000
Stock in Havre	74,710	154,990	42,480
Afloat for Havre	91,530	53,452	116,966
Stock in Bremen	53,026	18,840	5,181
Afloat for Bremen	26,381	....	1,500
Stock in United States ports	99,337	55,701	13,369
Stock in the interior towns	10,198	13,664	3,258
Total	1,510,772	1,235,368	1,125,654
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870	....	275,404	....
Excess compared with 1869	....	....	385,118
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	225,000	58,000	110,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	9⅝d.	9½d.	13½d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	21⅛c.	20⅝c.	34½c.
Price of Gold	113½	114⅛	135⅛

DISTRIBUTION OF RECEIPTS.

	1870.	1871.
Stock Aug. 31	59,768	118,966
Received since	10,782	8,810
Total	70,550	127,776
Exported	4,043	8,826
Present stock	55,701	99,337
Balance to spinners	10,806	19,613

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS—BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM FROM FINLAY, MUIR & CO.

	1871. Great Britain. Bales.	1871. Continent. Bales.	1870. Great Britain. Bales.	1870. Continent. Bales.
Exports Sept. 2 to Sept. 8, inclusive	1,000	....	239	100
Previously reported	682,000	309,000	774,690	146,202
Total	683,000	309,000	774,929	146,302

Drecrease in Great Britain..........91,929
Exports to Continent..........162,698
Receipts at Bombay for same week..........4,000
Same time last year..........2,000

The Boston Boot, Shoe and Wool Markets.

In the boot and shoe market, business continues fairly active notwithstanding the large sales made early in the season. Most of the remote buyers have returned home; but they continue to send orders for sorts, and some are expected to make their appearance here shortly for the second time. Both the Western and Southern trade are taking unusually large stocks, and advises from those sections report an active and very liberal distribution of Fall goods. The jobbing trade is beginning to slack up a little. Orders from the interior came in unusually early this year, with a short and sharp canvass on the part of the selling agents, and the bulk of these has been already filled. But a supplementary demand is looked for, as soon as the stocks of retailers become a little broken and reduced. Prices are firm for all well-made and seasonable goods, especially such as are adapted to the local trade of all our large cities.

Manufacturers continue to be pretty generally employed, although the great rush seems to be over in most of our shoe-making towns. Their early orders are mostly filled, and those which are now coming forward are for smaller lots. Those who are not working on orders are very cautious about piling up goods at this stage of the season. But the stocks of heavy boots and brogans are generally well sold up, while light and medium pegged work is in demand and sold ahead of production.

The wool market continues dull and prices are nominally unchanged for all grades of domestic. Although there is usually a little falling off in the demand at this stage of the season, when the mills are changing from the production of heavy to light weight goods, yet we are seldom called upon to note such a protracted period of dullness as the wool trade is now passing through. It is to be attributed, probably, to the slow sale and unsatisfactory prices of products, as well as to the unusually heavy purchases of wool made by manufacturers early in the season. Many of them have still enough on hand to supply their machinery for a month or six weeks to come; and, in the present condition of the goods trade, they will not probably enter the market until this supply is absorbed. Hence our wool merchants are not looking forward to an active business before the first of October.

Under ordinary circumstances, such an interval of dullness would naturally lead to a material decline in prices and considerable pressure to realize. But except so far as the finer grades of domestic are concerned, these usual consequences have not been experienced—and in this exceptional case only to a limited extent. This comparative firmness of holders in the absence of trade, is due, in the first place, to the remarkably easy condition of the money market, and, in the second place, to the generally short supply of domestic wool, and the advancing prices of foreign in the European markets. These causes (unless interfered with by neutralizing influences which are not now apparent) will probably be sufficient to prevent any material depreciation in wool values during the balance of the season; while, if the goods trade should, by and by, take a favorable turn, the chances are that some grades of raw material will be active and higher.

Low and medium fleeces, though now held at relatively high rates, must evidently still further advance whenever the demand becomes active, owing to the very limited supply both of domestic and foreign of these grades. Buyers of fine wool are beginning to look around, and feeling the market; but they are proceeding with great caution, and offering rates which are not up to the views of sellers. Only in a few cases have terms been made for round lots of choice Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece; and one of these transactions is reported this week, being a sale of 200,000 lbs. double extra at a range of 60c.@62c. Sales of domestic for the week have been small, and foot up only about 500,000 lbs.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

The British Corn Trade.

From the Mark Lane Express, Aug. 28.

The weather of the past week has been very unsettled, there being frequent light rains and occasionally rough winds, which, with the present ripeness of the crops, have been likely to knock much out of the ear, already reported as deficient; but we have not heard of any sprouting yet, though all field-work has been delayed. We are sorry to note that accounts of the produce per acre become less favorable as the thrashing takes place, more especially in the Fens; and the few fine samples that first came to hand led the trade to expect too much as to quality. Instead, therefore, of being flooded with new samples and anxious sellers, the old and new English together in London have hitherto made but a scanty show, and prices instead of falling, as some made sure, have hardened, with about 1s. more money generally paid, and a still greater advance on foreign on very heavy supplies. The certainty that France, though not generally dearer, will want much, and the latest news from Ireland respecting the potato crop in that country, point rather to a future rise as the season advances than otherwise. We would fain hope these bad reports have been exaggerated, but we have so many specimens of disease in our own country that it seems a certainty that nothing like the present blight has occurred since the fatal year 1847. It is, therefore, well that last year's crop of maize in America is abundant, for all they can export seems likely to be wanted; and we hope Government will consider it a duty to fully inform themselves as regards this subject, that there may be no repetition of the scenes that then took place in the sister island. With reports of famine in Persia, a great deficiency of Wheat in France, and a failure of the potato crop so near our own shores, the utmost activity and foresight should be called into requisition. European advices are firm, though harvest has generally begun. Even Spain and Hungary are rather dearer, and some parts of Germany also; and America already has raised the price of Wheat 1s. ₱ quarter, and on receipt of our last advices it is very probable there will be a further increase, as the Wheat crop there, though good, is not great. The arrivals off the coast since the 18th of August were 103 cargoes, of which 55 cargoes were Wheat, 26 Maize, 7 Barley, 7 Rye, 7 Beans and 1 Millet. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 27 cargoes in all, viz., Marianopoli 48s 6d. to 50s. 6d., Ghirka 45s. to 48s., Winter Taganror 46s. 6d., hard 44s. to 44s. 3d., Spring American 48s. 6d. to 53s., white 56s., Chilian 57s. 6d., to 58s. 6d.; Maize, 13 cargoes, at 26s. to 31s. 6d.; Beans, 3 cargoes, 31s. 6d. to 32s. 4½d.; Barley, 1 cargo, 27s. 3d.; Millet, 1 cargo, 20s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 33,780 quarters, at 57s. 10d., against 47,317 quarters, at 54s. 7d. in 1870. The London averages were 57s. 8d. on 367 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 19th of August were 733,518 cwts. Wheat and 51,434 cwts. Flour.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100,

can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises, and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New-York and San Francisco some 230 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the bonds covers a land-grant of 1,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four ($4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth $18,750,000. This loan was originally for $5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons ON, or can be registered with the coupons OFF, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable Aug. 15 and Feb. 15. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties, or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent. profit on the principal; 2 per cent. per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

Sale of the Iron Railing at Union-Square.

Pursuant to notice the sale of the iron railing around Union-square took place yesterday morning. At 10:50 a notice was posted at the southern gate of the park announcing the sale. At precisely 11 o'clock Judge HILTON drove up to the gate in a coupé, and was welcomed by the auctioneer, Mr. ADRIAN H. MULLER, and immediately after the sale commenced, the terms being read by the auctioneer, to wit:

The iron-railing to be sold as one lot; the stone coping, reserved at seventy-five cents per cubic foot by the Commissioners, and no less bid to be accepted. Purchasers to pay twenty per cent. of their bills at the time and place of sale; the balance (eighty per cent.) to be paid at the office of the Park Commissioners, at or before 10 o'clock on Monday, Sept. 11; default in the second payment to involve the loss of the first to the purchaser. The purchase to be removed from the ground, within thirty days, at the expense of the purchaser.

In case of any injury to the asphalt walks by reason of the removal, the purchaser to be liable for the damage, and to guarantee the payment of any bill presented to him therefor by the Treasurer of the Park Commissioners.

Under these restrictions the sale commenced, bidding being confined to two individuals. The first bid was $2,000, and it was slowly increased until it reached $2,600, when the railing was knocked down to HENRY F. HAMILL, iron merchant.

The stone coping was afterward put up, but seventy-five cents per cubic foot not being offered, it was withdrawn. This closed the sale. Mr. A. T. STEWART was present, chatting with Judge HILTON.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, AN appointment as companion to a lady to assist in housekeeping, or any capacity where true conscientiousness and usefulness would be appreciated; high references offered and required. Address H, Post-office, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WIDOW lady a situation as nurse and companion to an invalid; willing to make herself generally useful in a family; best of reference. Call or address for three days Mrs. COGHILL, No. 223 East 28th-st.

EMPLOYERS,

in City or country, supplied with servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic.

J. W. CARPENTER,
No. 136 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, (single,) a situation as coachman in a private family; has the very best City references; family must be Protestant; no other family need apply. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 23 West 22d-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE to obtain a good situation for his coachman, (Protestant;) has been in his family three years and a half; respectable and sober; understands all about horses. Can be seen with his present employer, No. 8 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SINGLE) a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; lived three years in his last place; willing and obliging; former employer gone to Europe. Apply at No. 203 12th-st., near 3d-av., in the harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as coachman by a thoroughly-competent married man, of strictly sober habits; is fully competent to take care of a gentleman's place; has first-class references. Call or address J. B., for three days, No. 122 West 20th-st.; country preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as gardener; can lay out new grounds and repair old places; can take hold of rock work; pays strict attention to his business; no objection to be told. Address ENERGY, Box No. 102 *Times* Office, for five days.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, AN EXILE from Mexico on account of his love for freedom and religion, who talks and writes English, Spanish and French fluently, would like to get a situation in a mercantile place, or be employed as teacher or translator; best references. Address R., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES IN GREAT varieties, cuckoo, French and American clocks, jewelry, diamonds, sterling silver-ware. FRANKFIELD & CO., 209 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 323 8th-av., cor. 28th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$550,000.

By authority of a special act of the Legislature of Kentucky, of March 13, 1871, the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky will give a

GRAND CONCERT

AT LOUISVILLE, KY.,

On Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1871,

Under the direction of the best musical talent which can be procured.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

WHOLE TICKETS $10, HALF TICKETS $5, QUARTER TICKETS $2 50.

Whole tickets are composed of four quarter tickets, all numbered exactly alike. Quarter tickets admit to the concert equally with whole tickets, but in case of award they receive only their proportion of any gift which may be awarded to the number which they bear.

THE CITIZENS' BANK OF KENTUCKY IS TREASURER.

All moneys arising from the sale of tickets will be deposited with the Citizens' Bank, subject only to the order of the President and Treasurer of the Library, countersigned by the Business Manager.

During the Concert the sum of $550,000 IN GREENBACKS Will be distributed by lot to the holders of tickets, in the following gifts:

1	Gift	$100,000
1	Gift	50,000
1	Gift	25,000
1	Gift	20,000
1	Gift	19,000
1	Gift	18,000
1	Gift	17,000
1	Gift	16,000
1	Gift	15,000
1	Gift	14,000
1	Gift	13,000
1	Gift	12,000
1	Gift	11,000
1	Gift	10,000
1	Gift	9,000
1	Gift	8,000
1	Gift	7,000
1	Gift	6,000
1	Gift	5,000
1	Gift	4,000
1	Gift	3,000
1	Gift	2,000
10	Gifts $1,000 each	10,000
15	Gifts $900 each	13,500
18	Gifts $800 each	14,400
20	Gifts $700 each	14,000
25	Gifts $600 each	15,000
30	Gifts $500 each	15,000
40	Gifts $400 each	16,000
45	Gifts $300 each	13,500
50	Gifts $200 each	10,000
446	Gifts $100 each	44,600
721	Gifts in all, amounting to	$550,000

The Concert and Distribution will take place under the immediate supervision of the Trustees named in the act of incorporation, who are as follows:

TRUSTEES.

Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky.
Henry Waterson, editor *Courier-Journal.*
W. N. Haldeman, President *Courier-Journal* Co.
Benjamin Casseday, of *Daily Commercial.*
George P. Doern, proprietor *Anzeiger.*
H. M. McCarty, of the *Daily Ledger.*
J. S. Cain, Clerk Jefferson Court of Common Pleas.
M. W. Cluskey, author *Political Text-book.*
R. T. Durrett, of the Louisville Bar.

The Trustees will be assisted by the following well-known and eminent citizens of Kentucky, who have consented to be present at the Concert and superintend the drawing and distribution of gifts:

SUPERVISORS.

Hon. Joshua F. Bullit, late Chief-Justice of Kentucky.
Hon. H. J. Stites, Judge Jeff. Court Common Pleas.
Hon. T. B. Cochrane, Chancellor Lou. Chan. Cour⁺
Hon. H. W. Bruce, Judge Jeff. Circuit Court.
Hon. W. B. Hoke, Judge Jeff. County Court.
Hon. J. Hop Price, Judge Louisville City Court.
Hon. T. L. Burnett, City Attorney.
Henry Wolford, City Treasurer, Louisville.
Hon. B. J. Webb, Senator of Kentucky.
Col. G. C. Wharton, U. S. District-Attorney.
Col. Phil. Lee, Pros. Att'y Ninth Judicial District.
Garnett D. Marshall, Cashier Louisville Gas Co.
Dr. T. S. Bell, Professor Medical University, Louisville.
Col. Jilson P. Johnson, Proprietor Galt House.
Hon. J. Proctor Knott, late Member of Congress.
A. O. Brannin, President Louisville Board of Trade.
James Bridgeford, President Second National Bank.
Andrew Graham, Tobacco and Cotton Merchant.

This entertainment was not gotten up for purposes of speculation; neither was it gotten up to enhance the private gains of any individual or set of individuals. It was organized simply and solely in the interest of education, and in this interest alone will this concert be given. The Association has secured the services of Mr. Charles R. Peters, principal business manager of the late very successful Mercantile Library Gift Concert at San Francisco, in the management of this enterprise, and it can confidently assure the public that all of its affairs will be so conducted as to merit for it the same degree of confidence and trust which has been so justly accorded to that scheme all over this country. Gifts will be cashed at the office of the Association, in Louisville, on the second day after the drawing, or on any business day within six months thereafter. Tickets drawing gifts may be sent to the undersigned direct, or through any bank or express company, for collection. All orders accompanied by drafts, Post-office money orders, or currency, will receive due attention, and tickets be promptly returned therefor by express or mail, registered or otherwise, as desired.

Tickets are like greenbacks, good only to the holder.

MANNER OF DRAWING.

There will be two glass and iron wheels. One will contain 100,000 numbers, plainly printed on leather tags. The other will contain 721 sealed boxes, each containing an amount, neatly and plainly printed on parchment, which will represent some one of the above gifts. A tag will then be drawn by a blind child from the wheel containing the 100,000 numbers, and simultaneously a box will be drawn by another blind child from the wheel containing the 721 sealed boxes. The box will then be opened before the audience, and the inclosed gift, whatever it may be—whether $100, $1,000, or $100,000, or any other amount—will be the gift belonging to that tag or number. By this method it will be seen that collusion is an utter impossibility, and that the chances of all must be exactly alike. The drawing will take place in public, before the entire audience, and the Association is determined that nothing shall be left undone to satisfy purchasers of tickets, whether absent or present, that their interests will be as carefully protected in every particular as though they should personally superintend the entire affair. The drawing will be extensively published, and parties requesting it will have official lists sent to them. The Library Association will in no way participate in any unsold tickets. Should there remain any tickets unsold on the day of the drawing, they will be canceled and burned, and only those numbers which may have been sold will go into the large wheel. In the small wheel will be placed the 721 gifts, but diminished proportionately. That is to say, if 75,000 tickets only are sold, 75,000 numbers only will go into the large wheel, and into the small wheel 721 gifts diminished in value twenty-five per cent., and so of any other quantity, thus increasing the ticket-holders' chances of drawing in the exact ration to such diminution, should any be made. Should 85,000 tickets, however, be sold, and that number only, the Library will pay the gifts in full, with no diminution, the same as though the full number (100,000) had been sold.

R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice-President.
M. W. CLUSKEY, Secretary.
CITIZENS' BANK, Treasurer.

Parties desirous of forming clubs or of acting as agent for the sale of tickets, address

CHAS. R. PETERS, Manager,
Louisville, Ky.
Office, No. 120 Main-st., Johnson Block.
For tickets apply at New-York Office,
NO. 8 ASTOR HOUSE, BROADWAY.

A TRUNK DEPOT, ON THE NORTH-east corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., under the Central Savings Bank, where ladies and gentlemen can supply themselves with Trunks, Traveling and Shopping Bags, and every article needed for traveling convenience, at manufacturers' prices, and every article warranted as represented. Repairing specially attended to. JOHN KAVANAGH, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 895, 897, 899 AND 901 BROADWAY, CORNER TWENTIETH-ST.,
NOS. 255, 257, 259 AND 261 GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE-ST.,

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT ON

MONDAY, Sept. 11,

THEIR

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

OF

IMPORTED GOODS

Consisting of PARIS SILKS, in Novel Shades; SATTINES, CASHMERES, DRESS, MANTILLA, and TRIMMING VELVETS, all widths and shades; SATINE DE FRANCE (a novelty); JAPANESE SILKS, striped and plain; Silk and Wool STRIPED LUSTERS; Irish, French and English POPLINS, "CALEDONIA" SUITINGS (a novelty), &c., &c., is now ready for inspection.

Customers will also find the following DEPARTMENTS replete with the choicest and most desirable goods which the European markets can furnish, and we respectfully solicit an early call.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' DRESSES, AND
UNDERGARMENTS,
UPHOLSTERY.

LORD & TAYLOR.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MAN IN THE PICTURE TRADE to canvass for orders, (mostly in this city,) and to assist generally. Apply at 551 Pearl-st., second floor, on Monday, at 12 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—ONE FROM FOURTEEN to sixteen years of age, who resides with his parents. Apply in the store, No. 285 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED LAUNdress; must have good City references, and a Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 30 West 37th-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK.

FALL EXPOSITION, 1871,
AT RETAIL,
OF
RICH PLAIN COLORED, FANCY AND BLACK SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
IRISH POPLINS,
"CACHEMIRE SICILIEN,"
the latest novelty for over-dresses.
TRIMMING AND CLOAKING VELVETS,
RIBBON VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DRESS GOODS,
"ROBES DE CHAMBRE,"
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS,
RICH LACES,
COLORED SILK GUIPURE TRIMMINGS,
PARIS AND HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.
MOURNING GOODS.
A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK.
Fifteen CASES of new and desirable patterns in
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
FURNISHING GOODS
for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.
FALL AND WINTER HOSIERY, GLOVES, FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD LINENS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS.
WHITE GOODS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., &c.

The above forming the finest collection of RICH GOODS, containing all the LATEST NOVELTIES introduced in the European markets this season, and selected with great care for FIRST-CLASS RETAIL SALES.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
NOW OPEN,
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT
OF
SATINS, DAMASKS, FIGURED AND PLAIN SILK TERRIES, COTELAINES, STRIPED S. & W. PEKINADES, SATINES, CHINTZES, CRETONNES,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
IN CHOICE DESIGNS.
MIRRORS, CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &c., &c.

CARPETS.

1871. FALL. 1871.

NOW OPEN, A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH,
ENGLISH, AND
AMERICAN
CARPETINGS.

Entirely new styles of TURKEY, AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, TOURNAY VELVET, and WILTON CARPETS.

ALSO, NEW PRIVATE DESIGNS OF VELVET TAPESTRY, ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS TAPESTRY, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11,
a magnificent assortment of
PARIS-MADE VELVET, SILK POPLIN AND CLOTH
Suits, Sacks, Cloaks, &c.,
SOME ELEGANTLY AND ELABORATELY EMBROIDERED.
Also,
A new importation of
REAL INDIA
Camel's Hair Shawls,
LONG AND SQUARE.
Fancy Ottoman Striped Shawls, in the latest and most elegant designs.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

LADIES' MERINO UNDER-WEAR DEPARTMENT.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

On MONDAY, Sept. 11, will open
a well-assorted stock of
Ladies', Misses', and Youths' Merino
UNDER-WEAR,
At prices greatly reduced from last season, viz.:

LADIES' ENGLISH MERINO UNDER-VESTS, low neck and short sleeves, $1, $1 10, $1 20, $1 30, $1 40, $1 50 each.

LADIES' DO., high neck and short sleeves, $1 15, $1 25, $1 30, $1 35 and $1 45 each.

LADIES' DO., high neck and long sleeves, $1 20, $1 25, $1 35, $1 45, $1 50 each.

LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS, $1 25, $1 35, $1 45, $1 55 per pair.

LADIES' UNDER-VESTS AND DRAWERS, (Cartwright & Warner's manufacture,) made expressly for A. T. Stewart & Co.,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Misses' and Boys' UNDER-VESTS, PANTALETTES AND DRAWERS, from smallest to largest sizes.

A visit of inspection is requested.

LADIES' HOSIERY SECTION,
next to Broadway, centre entrance 9th-st. side.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

RICH DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will exhibit on MONDAY, Sept. 11,
a beautiful collection of
Rich Fancy Dress Goods,
Adapted for their finest retail sales, viz.:

Empress Cloths, from 45c. per yard.
All Wool Velours, from 70c. per yard.
French and English Satines, from 70c. per yard.
All Wool Serges, from 75c. per yard.
Silk and Wool Serges, from 85c. per yard.
Silk and Wool Epinglines, from 75c. per yard.
All wool rich Diagonal Suitings, $1 and $1 25 per yard.
Tartan Plaids, in Serges, Diagonals, Epinglines, Satines, &c., in great variety, from 60c. per yard.
Elegant Silver-Gray Fabrics for the present season's wear, from 85c. to $2 per yard,

FORMING A COLLECTION OF NOVELTIES IN
Dress Goods
UNEQUALLED IN THIS CITY.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

JACKSON'S
Noted Mourning Store,

729 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE,
IS CONSTANTLY RECEIVING FULL LINES OF ALL THE
MOST POPULAR MOURNING GOODS IMPORTED,
INCLUDING BLACK SILKS, STRIPED SILKS,
BLACK ALPACAS, CASHMERES,
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC WATERPROOFS, &c.,
SUITS AND BONNETS READY MADE,
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED
AND PRICES GUARANTEED.
N. B.—ONE CASE COREAN CLOTH, A NEW FABRIC FOR SUITS AND POLONAISE, $1 10, WORTH $1 50.

HAIR, HAIR.
SHAW PATENT HAIR.
Can be combed and brushed, switches, chetlians, &c.
HUMAN HAIR.
Cheapest in the country. Switches, 30 inches, $1 50 upward; chetlians, $6; curls, $1; ladies' own chignons dressed for 25 cents. Depot No. 352 Bowery, near Great Jones-st.

OPENING.—MRS. SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st. SAVE MONEY! Examine our styles BEFORE purchasing IMPORTED SUITS. You will find us FAR IN ADVANCE of THEM. Ladies can be FULLY POSTED by our ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR, published Sept. 9. Price ten cents mailed.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 11,
A SUPERB COLLECTION OF
NEW FALL SILKS,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS.

100 PIECES OF CANNELE STRIPED SILKS, IN ALL THE NEW COLORINGS, $1 12½ per yard.
200 PIECES OF COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS, IN ALL THE NEW FALL SHADES, $1 50, $1 75 and $2 00 per yard.
10 CASES OF VERY RICH PLAIN COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS, IN ALL THE CHOICE SHADES, FOR COSTUMES AND EVENING DRESSES, from $2 50 to the finest imported.
100 PIECES OF BLACK SILKS, at $1 25 per yard.
150 PIECES OF VERY HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, $1 50 per yard.
250 PIECES OF BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, SATIN FINISH, $1 75 and $2 00.

ALSO, AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, IN ALL THE REPUTED MAKES, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, FORMING THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF SILKS EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 11,
NOVELTIES IN
DRESS GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMERS, SUITABLE FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER, 10 CASES of STRIPES, five different styles, 25c. per yard. 15 CASES OF BLACK AND GRAY STRIPES, in twenty different styles, at 25c. 10 CASES OF GRANITE JAQUARD, a New Material, at 50c. A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SCOTCH PLAID, IN ALL THE POPULAR CLANS, FROM 25c. TO THE FINEST IMPORTED FRENCH CASHMERES, VERY FINE QUALITY, IN CHOICE COLORS, FRENCH MERINOS, IN NEW FALL SHADES, THE FINEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFRED, AT LOW PRICES.

ALSO, A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS AND TABINELS, FRENCH POPLINS, EPINGLINES, SATEENS, ENGLISH SERGES, DRAP D'ETE, &C. IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK, AS THEY WILL FIND IT UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY OR PRICE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 11,
NEW STYLES IN LADIES' BLACK ALPACA SUITS,
LADIES' BLACK SILK SUITS,
LADIES' CASHMERE SACQUES,
LADIES' CLOTH SACQUES AND CLOAKS,
LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, WALKING-COATS, DRESSES AND SUITS,
LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS, NIGHT-DRESSES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, SKIRTS,
INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE.
Infant's Trimmed and Embroidered Cloaks,
Infants' Flannel Skirts, Embroidered and Plain.
Infants' Merino Shawls, Handsomely Embroidered.
Infants' Robes, Dresses, Slips, Shirts, Caps, &c.

The ladies of this City and vicinity are respectfully invited to examine our stock, as they will find many novelties not to be found elsewhere, and at the lowest possible prices.

OUR DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT IS IN CHARGE OF EXPERIENCED ARTISTS AND ASSISTANTS. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO RECEPTION, EVENING, AND WEDDING DRESSES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 11, THEIR FALL IMPORTATION OF
REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS
AND SCARFS, IN DESIGNS AND COLORINGS OF RARE BEAUTY, SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE FOR OUR RETAIL SALES, AND AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

ALSO, A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS FOR STREET AND CARRIAGE WEAR, AT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

THOMAS TWEED & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 11, great bargains in every description of

DRESS GOODS,

OF THE LATEST
AND MOST DESIRABLE FABRICS.
MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CASHMERES,	LAMISE,
MERINOS,	PARISIANS,
EPIGLINES,	EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BOMBAZINES,	HENERATTA,
3-4 and 6-4 MOUSSELINES.	GRO DE LONDRES.

BLACK SILKS,

IN ALL THE DESIRABLE MAKES.
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
LINENS AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

Great inducements will be offered to purchasers of the above goods.

THOMAS TWEED & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

AN EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
(Made to order by Pottier & Stymus,
and other first-class manufacturers,)
At the private mansion, No. 434 5th-av.,
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12 and 13,
at 10½ o'clock, by A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
Appraised cost, $45,000.
Elegant French-plate Mirrors.
Moquette Velvet and Brussels Carpets.
Valuable Oil Paintings, Weber Piano-forte.

Carved and gilt rosewood and walnut parlor, library and reception suits in satin, brocatelle and silk reps; carved and gilt rosewood and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, chairs; elegant lace and damask curtains, elegant inlaid Buhl tables and cabinets, sideboards, extension and centre tables, superb hall stands, several rosewood and walnut armoire a glace, lounges, easy chairs, invalid chair, Herring's iron safe, bronze clocks, hair and spring mattresses, bedding, china, glass and silver-plated ware, kitchen utensils, &c., with which the sale will commence.

By order of Mr. JOS. S. HART, Executor
of the estate of Sarah Hart, deceased.

The auctioneer begs to state that the entire contents of this house are of the most expensive and elegant kind and in the best order, and is by far the handsomest collection ever offered at public auction, and desires particularly to invite the attention of the public to the sale, as being well worthy their personal attendance. Every article must positively be sold without reserve, to close the estate. Catalogues now ready.

BANKRUPTCY.
JOBBERS' STOCK OF HOSIERY AND NOTIONS AT AUCTION.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

United States District Court Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BULKLEY, MURFEY & CECIL, bankrupts.—I, the assignee of said bankrupts, will sell at public auction, by William Topping & Co., auctioneers, at their sales-room, No. 132 Church-street, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of September, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., the remaining stock of merchandise of said estate, consisting of hosiery, gloves, hoods, scarfs, Washinee yarn, paper and linen collars and cuffs, buttons, (a large assortment,) needles, fans, combs, razors and straps, wallets, jet brooches, ink, scissors, linen thread, cotton nets, perfumery, alpaca and fancy coat braids, serpentine, star and soutache braids in silk, linen and cotton, harmonicas, elastic braids and cords, tooth-brushes, pencils, (slate and lead,) crochet hooks, &c., &c. Catalogues of which may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers on the day of sale.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1871.

O. B. TWEEDY, Assignee.

JAMES JENKINS, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR SALE.

Will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the marble-works of J. Kennedy, deceased, corner Broadway and 35th-st., one 35-horse power engine, boilers, rubbing beds, two gangs of saws, rip saw, shafting, belting, two carts, and one rolling truck. By order of

JEREMIAH KENNEDY, Administrator.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.

By order of assignee, the stock of goods of the late firm of Peabody & Weston, Philadelphia, will be sold by HADDEN & CO., at their salesroom, No. 33 Chambers-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at 10 o'clock.

JOHN R. LEVISON, Auctioneer—Office, 629 Broadway.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, (191 lots,) comprising fine seven-octave rose-wood piano, brocatelle sets, reception chairs, velvet and Brussels carpets, mirrors, lace curtains, paintings, French clocks, dining-room and bedroom furniture, kitchen furniture, &c.,

On TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 127 East 24th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL PREferred, in the silk ribbon manufacturing business, already established, with all necessary machinery for manufacturing any style and variety of ribbon, from $50,000 to $100,000 yearly, or would form connection with a ribbon importing house to manufacture specially for them. Address WM. DAY & CO., Nos. 10 and 12 Commercial-st., Newark, N. J.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
Sinking Fund Bonds
OF THE
LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.

COUPON BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, convertible into Registered at maturity of each coupon. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January and July.

REGISTERED BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, (without coupons,) in form similar to United States Registered Bonds, transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October.

The merit of this security and the peculiar advantages possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payment of interest, and full PROTECTION against LOSS by FIRE, THEFT, or like exigencies, commend it favorably to all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY
PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY
IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY............$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY........892,000
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK
SEVEN (7) PER CENT. TOWN BONDS,
Constantly bought and sold.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

$600,000.
SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Principal due 1st January, 1888, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are secured by mortgage in pursuance of a deed executed on the 1st of January, 1868, in which Henry Gourdin, H. P. Walker and James M. Calder are named trustees, being the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are part of an issue made in conversion of sterling bonds amounting to £619,500 sterling, being the equivalent in United States currency to about $3,100,000, and less than $13,000 per mile, the length of railway being 243 miles.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,468,340 53; operating expenses and renewals, $916,095 82, showing a profit of $552,244 71, or $335,244 71 in excess of its annual interest of 7 per cent. on $3,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend to investors its Mortgage Bonds, with the assurance of their being a first class security.

The above described bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.
JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,402 FOR FIFteen shares Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, in the name of H. W. Suter, Boston. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. BOWERS & BOOCOCK, No. 36 Broad-st.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
Also other safe and desirable securities. For sale by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK.

STATEMENT ....Sept. 1, 1871.

ASSETS.

1. U. S. Bonds	$663,000 00
2. N. Y. State, City and County Bonds	441,000 00
3. Towns (New-York State) Bonds	240,000 00
4. Bonds and mortgages (value of property mortgaged, $1,960,000)	852,726 50
5. Loaned on call (on U. S. and other public bonds)	352,900 00
6. Real Estate	75,000 00
7. Cash	358,030 62
Accrued interest on items above mentioned (4, 5 and 8) estimated	29,000 00
Total assets	$3,011,657 12

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors	$2,784,442 52	
Two months' accrued interest	24,000 00	—2,808,442 52
Surplus assets over liabilities		$203,214 60

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—HARRISON HALL, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is President of the Atlantic Savings Bank of the City of New-York, that the above statement is a true and correct statement of the condition of the said Bank.
HARRISON HALL.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of September, A. D., 1871.
JOS. W. DUGLISS,
Notary Public New-York County.

In addition to the above, we append the subjoined certificate of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., as a further confirmation of the entire soundness of the financial condition of the Atlantic Savings Bank:

"In order to dispel any apprehensions on the part of depositors, or others interested, arising from the appointment of myself as examiner of the affairs, &c., of the Atlantic Savings Bank, on the petition of one of its Trustees, I, PHILO T. RUGGLES, do hereby certify that the entire solvency of said Bank is in nowise called in question, and that from my examination of the assets and liabilities of the Bank, I regard its solvency and soundness as beyond all doubt. Dated, New-York, Sept. 8, 1871.
PHILO T. RUGGLES.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest due Sept. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.
H. B. LOW, Treasurer.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tilling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 217 TO NO. 223 West-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble, marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones; largest varieties; cheapest in the City.

MACHINERY.

TAKE NOTICE.

Steam-boat owners are hereby notified that "Edson's Steam Recording Gauges," as approved, adopted and now required by law to be used upon all steamers, are manufactured and for sale solely by the Recording Steam Gauge Company, of New-York, No. 91 Liberty-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

IMPORTANT.

We are offering brown-stone houses from $12,000 to $75,000, in desirable localities, at reduced valuations, with immediate possession.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A BUSINESS PROPERTY IN THE Bowery, near Spring-st., 25x100, four-story brick building, for sale at a low figure and on very easy terms; the rental of this property exceeds ten per cent. on price asked. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS 25 foot elegant brown-stone house, quite near 5th-av.; also, beautiful 23 foot house and one 16 feet front, same street; others in 37th, 41st, 46th, 48th, 54th and 57th sts.; bargains. Revised list on application.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A HOUSE, NO. 107 EAST 60TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs., first-class; finished in hard wood; hall and stairway wainscoted in marble; size 20x52½x100; will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Apply to GEO. M. SIMONSON, No. 1,269 Broadway.

FIFTH AND 8TH AVS. AND BROADway.—Building lots, single and in plots, fronting and below Central Park, and lots on Madison-av. and the adjacent streets, for sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

JOHN KAVANAGH, NORTH-EAST CORner 42d-st. and 6th-av., offers for sale some choice pieces of improved and unimproved property on the principal avenues, drives and boulevards at margin prices. A choice piece on 6th-av., above 42d-st.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY.—FOR sale, near Union-square, in 17th-st., four-story brown-stone house, high stoop, 25x65x100; very valuable for business purposes; only $65,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

NEW AND SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY stone house, in hard wood; rosewood doors, marble tiles, sunken area; 20x53, extension 20; No. 100 West 48th-st.; $34,000; supereor location.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.—Modern store, about 50x115; leases expire next February. For sale or exchange for City lots or nearby farm, Westchester or New-Jersey.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY STONE HOUSE, HIGH stoop, new; Park-av.; 20x55x100; that can be bought cheap for quality.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

A SPLENDID BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale in West 55th-st., near 5th-av.; cabinet finish, all improvements, very low.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

$35,000—FIRST-CLASS, HARD-wood finish, four story stone, high-stoop, Park-av., Murray, 38th-st., 21x60x100; good order, and cheap. HATCH & VAN DOREN, 610 6th-av.

ANOTHER BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, near 21st-st., on 2d-av., three-story brick house, 20x55x100; all improvements; only $13,500. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE, AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND—A farm of fifteen acres, in a high state of cultivation; apple and cherry orchard, with house and barns; a good well of water on the premises; seven miles from Fulton Ferry, three minutes from cars; immediate possession given if required. Apply to CHARLES D. BENNETT, on the premises, corner Stewart-av. and Bennett's-lane.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—To rent, two villas, furnished and unfurnished; all modern improvements; charming, retired locality; shade and fruit trees; gardens planted; view unsurpassed; within thirty minutes of Wall-st. O. G. BENNETT, No. 9 Pine-st.; or, HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, SPACIOUS residence, modern; gas, bath-room, furnace, laundry; every convenience; two acres beautifully improved; extended views of East River, Palisades, &c.; only six minutes' walk from depot. Full particulars with JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

AT PRIVATE SALE ON HUDSON, above Poughkeepsie, magnificent large country-seat; fine house, barns, groves, lawns, meadows, drives, splendid woods, mountain and river views unsurpassed; terms low and easy. Address Box No. 297 Saratoga Springs.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

ATLANTIC DOCK PROPERTY.—Water lots—For sale or to lease twelve vacant lots, situated on Hamilton-av. and India Wharf, Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of the ferry; also a shed, covering seven lots on the same block, to lease. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 4 State-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A—FURNISHED HOUSES FOR THE Winter, to let to private parties only, by
WARD & OGDEN.

West 17th-st., near 5th-av., 29 feet wide	$800 per month.
West 22d-st., near 5th-av., 28 feet wide	800 per month.
East 28th-st., near Madison-av.	250 per month.
West 37th-st., near 5th-av.	400 per month.
East 41st-st., near 5th-av.	450 per month.
West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park	400 per month.
East 49th-st., near 5th-av.	450 per month.

Also, other brown-stone houses desirably situated.
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—The six elegant, high-stoop, brown-stone front dwelling-houses, now finishing, at the north-west corner of 64th-st. These are first-class residences, having all modern conveniences and improvements, and may be held by desirable tenants at reasonable rents. Apply to G. & J. W. BEEKMAN, Jr., No. 69 William-st.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET REASONABLE—SPLENDID four-story, high-stoop, brick house on 11th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., 22.6x55x117. All modern improvements; excellent condition. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE TO let or for sale, in 23d-st.; terms moderate. For particulars apply to M. L. VAN HAUGHTON, No. 3 Pacific-place, in 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop, hard wood, in 38th-st., near Park-av., in splendid order; and several unfurnished ditto.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON West 33d-st., near 5th-av., to a strictly private family. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

FRENCH FLATS, OR A COMPLETE house on first floor to let. Nos. 142 and 144 East 14th-st. Apply to the JANITOR, in the basement.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—A STORE ON Flatbush-av. and Hanson-place. To a good tenant a lease of three years will be given, at a moderate rent. The location is first-rate for a druggist or any genteel business. Apply to EDWARD CURRAN, No. 117 Flatbush-av.

A FINE STORE ON 6TH-AV., ABOVE 42d-st., to let. JOHN KAVANAGH, north-east corner 42d-st. and 6th-av.

STORE AND CELLAR, NO. 48 HUDSON-st., fronting Duane and Greenwich sts.; conspicuous location for provision business or restaurant.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A LADY, OCCUPIED DURING THE day, wishes an unfurnished front room, with closets, water, gas, &c.; good location, West Side, between 14th and 30th sts.; terms from $16 to $20 per month; references required and given. Address L. M. T., West Side Advertising Agency, No. 308 West 23d-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO ROOMS FOR A class of little girls; location must be west of 6th-av., and between 28th and 36th sts. Address S. W. B., Station D.

SHIPPING.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and Santo Domingo City. The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Monday, Sept. 25
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)...Wed., Oct. 4
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Saturday, Oct. 14
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. With a full corps of experienced, faithful and accomplished teachers, this Institute prepares pupils of all ages for business or College. Its location, on Washington-square, now remodeled and beautified, itself an educator in refinement and taste, is unsurpassed for healthfulness.

The building, 25 by 80, and four stories in height, three of which are occupied by the school, has been during the vacation renovated in all its rooms, which are fitted and furnished for health, comfort and study. Extra branches optional. The Institute, at which interviews with the Principal and circulars of full particulars may be had, as also at the bookstores, opens its twenty-ninth academic year Sept. 11.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, has unequaled facilities for giving a first-class business education in the shortest possible time. Open day and evening.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st., Will reopen Sept. 25. Address as above.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
HASTINGS, ON HUDSON.
A Boarding School for twelve boys.
Opens Sept. 13. Terms, $400 per year.
O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

MISS HARRIS'
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
White Plains, N. Y. Terms moderate.
School will reopen Sept. 18.

MISS M. AYRES'
English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 132 West 22d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 2.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, Flushing, L. I., will reopen Sept. 12.

A. N. WILLIAMSON'S SCHOOL, NO. 51 West 31st-st., corner Broadway, reopens Sept. 18.

LIMITED TO 25 SELECTED BOYS.

Primary department under Miss HELEN A. JOHNSON. Circulars on application. Interviews from 10 to 12 A. M. Reference is made to patrons:

W. H. Peil,	Lucien B. Terry,
G. Lee Knapp,	Jacob Vanderpool,
Jas. Miller, (Aitken & Miller,)	Philip R. Wilkins, Shepherd Knapp,
G. M. Clearman, (Clearman, Sturges & Co.,)	Peter S. Hoe, (R. Hoe & Co.,)
John T. Conover,	Israel T. Potter,
A. McKinley,	Geo. S. Stitt, &c., &c.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., or at Station M, N. Y.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, NO. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, reading, spelling and languages. Day and evening. Ladies' department. Students can enter at any time. Telegraph department; demand for operators.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 20, at No. 75 West 38th-st. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d-st., where a limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family.
PROF. A. BERNARD.

PACKARD'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st., now open; students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., MISS MANNING, Principal.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Boarding pupils limited to twenty. Sixth scholastic year will begin Sept. 20.

E. DE CRAUZAT, FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for boys, with primary department, No. 202 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. Send for circulars at the school.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A Boarding School for twenty boys, in Southern Berkshire; presents every advantage in its location, grounds, buildings, faithful instruction, home influences. I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

CHESTER INSTITUTE, A GERMAN, French and English Boarding School for young ladies; City advantages and country prices; Fall term begins Sept. 18. Address S. C. MAGIE, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and Day School will be opened at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 20. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss E. E. DANA.

PROF. D. CHERBULIEZ WILL REopen his Day-school for Boys, at his residence, No. 127 East 24th-st., on Sept. 24. He will be at home after Sept. 15. Letters may be addressed as above.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies and children will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871, at No. 50 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS EDMONDS' KINDERGARTEN School, also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses, will open at No. 105 East 28th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 18. Address as above.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.—FOR CATAlogues, apply to JAMES REDMOND, Esq., corner of Broadway and 42d-st., and to ALEX. HUDNUT, Esq., *Herald* Building.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children removed from No. 32 East 28th-st. to No. 38 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, at No. 1,267 Broadway. For circulars, apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School for boys reopens Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at school; Thomson Bros.', No. 1,107 Broadway, and Carter's bookstore.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—The next term of twenty eight weeks will open Sept. 18.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass.—Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1871. Send for catalogue.
HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Number limited. Primary department under charge of Miss M. W. Leggett. Circulars at 224 East 10th-st.

MRS. B. B. NEWTON'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young ladies, will reopen Sept. 18, at Nos. 270 and 272 Henry-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 West 48th-st. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITT'S French and English Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 106 West 42d-st.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school of the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 3 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1871.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—French and English School in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 30 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 20.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. R. VAN NOSTRAND'S SCHOOL No. 78 Lexington-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL—(LIMITED,) NO. 1,370 B'way, near 38th-st.; English, Classical, German, French and Primary. Opens Sept. 11.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
NO. 333 4TH-AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH-STS.
GRAMMAR
108TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.
SCHOOL,
Principals, { DR. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Young men thoroughly fitted for college or business by a full corps of competent instructors. CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, and DRAWING. Rooms light and airy.

No extra charges. Catalogues, containing full particulars, at the bookstores and school.

ANTHON
Grammar School,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

THE HERBERT SPENCER SEMINARY,
A Boarding School for boys at Eagleswood Park, Perth Amboy, N. J.
HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Principal,
Adopts the
"NATURAL METHOD."
Opens Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principal, *Home Journal* Office, No. 3 Park-place, New-York.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school.
Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of
SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
No. 179 2d-av., near 12th-st.
The school year will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars apply to Dr. THEO. E. HEIDENFELD, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.
Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, 1871.
By order of the Board,
CHAS. CHENEY, Secretary.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies and children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.
A Select School for all branches of music.
(Decker Brothers' Building,)
No. 33 Union-square, near 16th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
School begins Sept. 12.
E. A. FAIRCHILD, Flushing, N. Y.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and day school for young ladies. Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English and French School for misses and children, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES HALSEY HAVE RE-opened their school at Orange Junction, N. J., and are prepared to receive a limited number of girls under the age of fifteen, who will have all the comforts of a home, with most efficient teaching. For circulars, &c., apply at the School, or to J. L. HALSEY, at Manhattan Life Insurance Company, No. 156 Broadway, New-York.

$325 FOR BOARD AND TUITION, one year, at the Stamford (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Music and painting only extras. Native teachers of modern languages. Home care and thorough culture. School opens Sept. 20, 1871.
R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

PLAINFIELD COLLEGE, N. J., FOR young ladies, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1871. For circulars apply to the Principal, or to VAN KLEECK, CLARK & CO., No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. D. D. PICKETT, A. M., Principal. Miss E. E. KENYON, Lady Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical departments under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL for Boys reopens Sept. 20 at No. 1,148 Broadway, above 26th-st. Thorough instruction in ancient and modern languages and the English branches. Number limited. Circulars at school.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (founded A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.—Fifty-second school year begins Sept. 18, 1871. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at the school.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ATHENÆUM SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 18. Prof. GEO. N. BIGELOW, A. M., Rev. JOHN F. BIGELOW, D. D., Principals.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY—FOR 12 boys only—reopens Sept. 9. Unrivaled success. High spacious grounds; home comforts. Address PRINCIPAL, P. O. Box 152, Orange, N. J.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENBRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its eighteenth annual session Sept. 18.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, 153 Madison-av., cor. 32d-st., reopens Sept. 25. Circulars on application.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, SUFFERN, N. Y.—Home and instruction for boys. Address T. W. SUFFERN, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL INSTITUTE AND Family Boarding School, Bridgeport, Conn., opens Sept. 19. Rev. G. B. DAY, M. A., Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school No. 229 East 19th-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SHETLAND PONY FOR SALE—IS JET black; forty inches high; warranted sound and kind; free from vice and tricks, and was selected for its beauty and fine temper; can be used by a child five years old; also saddle and bridle; sold only for want of use. Apply at stable, No. 161 East 28th-st.

HARNESS, BLANKETS, ROBES, &C.—The largest variety of harness, blankets, robes, &c., of all grades of any house in New-York; no exception; harness, $8 to $500 per set. C. M. MOSEMAN & BRO., Manufacturers, Warerooms No. 114 Chambers-st.

A YOUNG TEAM OF STYLISH BRIGHT bay horses, fifteen and three-quarters hands, will be sold for want of use, for fifty cents on the dollar.
G. B. SLOTE,
Office of Metropolitan Cellar Company,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST CART or truck horses in the City; he is 6 years old, 16½ hands high, weighs 14 cwt.; warranted sound and kind in every respect; a trial given. Can be seen at No. 272 Mott-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL CITY-BUILT coupe rockaway, nearly new, at the private stable No. 219 West 41st-st.; will be sold very cheap.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ROAD TEAM, crossed, six years old; can trot together in 2:45. Inquire in private stable No. 121 West 50th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 3 WEST 37TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. MRS. F. W. PUTNAM has very desirable rooms en suite, with private table, and all modern conveniences; first and second floor separate or together.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND SON, (or daughter,) can obtain first-class board and second floor through, with the owner of a richly-furnished brown-stone house, located on Lexington-av., near 38th-st., whose family consists of only three and servants. Address Post-office Box No. 3,661.

THIRTIETH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND 5TH AVS.—Two fine rooms, without board, handsomely furnished, with every convenience. Address J. HENRY, care of J. H. Turnure, 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

BOARD—5TH-AV.—NO. 78.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board; house newly fitted and furnished; strictly first-class; elegant suites or entire floors; private table if desired; references, &c.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH neither boarders or lodgers, two nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen, without board; central location. Address F., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, for gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; house very desirable; small private family. No. 52 West 21st-st.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—PARTIES willing to pay a remunerative price can find handsomely-furnished rooms and unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

APARTMENTS, NEWLY DECORATED, en suite or single, to let, with first-class board; private table if desired; French cook. No. 17 East 17th-st.

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—A HANDsomely-furnished suite of rooms, with first-class board and attendance. Also, one large front room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 17 West 42d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET EN SUITE or singly, with breakfast if required, at No. 255 4th-av., near 20th-st. References.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—TWO ALCOVE rooms, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

NO. 109 EAST 12TH-ST.—A SECOND floor to let, with or without private table; also, one or two other rooms, with board; references exchanged.

BOARD, WITH PLEASANT, WELL-furnished rooms for families and single gentlemen at No. 37 West 16th-st.

23D-ST., WEST, NO. 164, FURNISHED rooms with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. References.

TWO SUITES OF HANDSOME NICELY-furnished rooms may be had by desirable persons at No. 29 West 18th-st.

PLEASANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen. Apply at No. 61 2d-av.

BOARD WANTED.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN OF QUIET habits wishes to obtain board and square room in a private family of Christian principles; location between 20th and 40th sts. and Lexington and 7th avs.; references given. Address T., No. 11 Pine-st., Rooms Nos. 22 and 23.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A furnished room with conveniences for fire; breakfast and tea, and full board Sunday; location below 30th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs.; references. Address HENRY, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

FOUR ADULTS DESIRE PERMANENT board in a private family, above 30th-st., between 4th and 6th avs., house and locality first-class; references exchanged. Address MILO, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENtleman, in a private family; location between 10th and 20th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address L. F. L., Box No. 2,025 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMInary, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS at Birdsall House. Address C. BIRDSALL, proprietor, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MEARNS' HOUSE.—THIS LARGE first-class private boarding-house will not close till November. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

HOTELS.

WORTH HOUSE, NO. 202 5TH-AV., FRONTing on 5th-av., Broadway and Madison-square; apartments arranged en suite, with private table and attendance to each family; arrangements of house are especially adapted for families.

THE LELANDS' NEW HOTEL—STURTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway, corner of 28th and 29th sts., New-York. Board $3 50 per day; with elevator; the great central location.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

TEACHERS.

MUSIC.—A LADY WELL KNOWN IN THE City as a superior teacher of piano, theory and class-singing, and who has ten years' experience, has hours disengaged for a school; speaks French and German. Address PIANIST, Box 184 *Times* Office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, and competent to instruct in English, French, Latin and music, desires a situation in a school or family. Address or call on TEACHER, No. 27 North Washington-square.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, COMPEtent in teaching her own language, French, and also the rudiments of English, beside music and drawing, would like a situation in a private family or in a school. Address on call at H. B., 140 West 48th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR, GRADUate of Harvard, will fit boys for college. Also, instructs in the English branches. Address A. M., No. 251 Broadway, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FRENCH GOVerness, who is also capable to thoroughly teach music. Apply No. 101 Chambers-st., first loft, rear door, between 2 and 4.

WANTED—A GERMAN GOVERNESS FOR a school; one speaking French preferred. Address No. 620 5th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.
Prof. TH. DELOUEST will resume his French courses next MONDAY, 11th inst. Terms: $6 for ten weeks. Private lessons at his residence, No. 1,130 Broadway.

N. Y. INSTITUTE OF ELOCUTION.
NO. 48 WEST 14TH-ST.
Thorough and simplified system of vocal culture and elocution. Send for circular.
WALTER C. LYMAN, Principal.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,
Corner East 16th-st. and Rutherfurd-place.
The Fall term commences on the 12th inst. Circulars are to be had at the Seminary.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MR. WM. W. NEWELL, LATELY AN Instructor in Harvard, will take a limited number of pupils to prepare for college. Is permitted to refer to President Eliot, Dean E. W. Gurney, Prof. James Russell Lowell, Cambridge; Jos. H. Choate, Esq., Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., New-York. Address LUCIUS TUCKERMAN, No. 90 Broadway.

TWO YOUNG LADIES WILL GIVE instruction on the piano at their own or pupil's residence on reasonable terms; both are experienced teachers, and guarantee thorough tuition; best references. Apply, personally, or by note, at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., WITH MUCH PERSONAL CARE AND CULTURE, PROVIDES THE BEST EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES FOUND IN EUROPEAN OR HOME SCHOOLS. REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13. FOR PROSPECTUS, ADDRESS REV. GEO. T. RIDER, RECTOR.

MR. A. A. FAVARGER HAS RETURNED to New-York, and respectfully announces that he will resume the course of French Readings at Chickering's Hall. Address Mr. FAVARGER, 8 East 9th-st.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 106 East 38th-st.

NEW SCHOOL, NO. 204 WEST 36TH-ST.—Music and all branches taught. French by native teacher. Primary class, $10.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—LOTTA.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
LOTTA
as PAUL in THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS,
and as LIDDY LARIGAN in FAMILY JARS.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½.
NEXT WEEK, THE LITTLE DETECTIVE.
Seats secured six days in advance at the Theatre; also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
MONDAY, SEPT. 25,
the great tragedienne,
CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Corner Broadway and 14th-st.
R. W. BUTLER....................................Manager
GRAND OPENING
OF
THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT TEMPLE OF AMUSEMENT, ON
MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 1871,
With the largest and most versatile company in the World.
BURLESQUE.
BALLET.
COMEDY and
PANTOMIME.
FIFTEEN STAR ARTISTS
from the principal European theatres, (their first appearance in America;) and
FORTY OTHER STARS
selected from the principal theatres in the United States, will appear.

STEINWAY HALL.
VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 11,
FIRST GRAND
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
of the world-famed
VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA,
consisting of
OVER TWENTY ACCOMPLISHED INSTRUMENTALISTS,
all of whom are young ladies less than twenty years of age, including a number of
DISTINGUISHED SOLO PERFORMERS.
They will be assisted by
THE WORLD'S WONDER,
Mlle. ANNA ELLZER,
Prima Donna Soprano,
only twelve years of age, and
Mr. JACOB MULLER,
the greatly-admired Baritone, from the Grand Opera-house of Frankfort, Germany.
The concerts will be continued nightly the entire week.
GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GENERAL ADMISSION............ONE DOLLAR
RESERVED SEATS......FIFTY CENTS EXTRA
Seats can be secured daily at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that the season of Theodore Thomas' Summer Nights' Concerts will terminate Sept. 24. In recognition of the unparalleled patronage bestowed upon these concerts, Mr. Thomas will, during the last two weeks commencing on MONDAY, Sept. 11, introduce on every evening his entire grand orchestra of over fifty distinguished performers, as organized for his concerts during the Fall and Winter season. The programmes will contain many interesting novelties.
Price of admission as usual, 50 cents.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET OPERA-HOUSE,
Corner of Broadway.
WITH A NEW AND POWERFUL ORGANIZATION.
Admission—Parquet circle, 50 cents; parquet circle reserved, 75 cents; orchestra chairs, 75 cents; balcony, 35 cents; private boxes, $5.

STADT THEATRE. WACHTEL.
German Opera début of Europe's greatest tenor,
THEODOR WACHTEL
IN ADAM'S POSTILLION DE LONJUMEAU,
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 1871.

$550,000 IN 721 CASH GIFTS.
Grand Gift Concert, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31, 1871.
By authority Ky. Legislature, in aid Pub. Library, Ky. Principal Gift $100,000, 720 Gifts from $50,000 to $100. Whole tickets, $10; half tickets, $5; quarter do., $2 50. R. T. Durrett, Pres. Pub. Lib., Ky., Citizens' Bk., Tr. C. R. Peters, Manager, 120 Main-st., Louisville, Ky., Tickets and information at No. 8 Astor House, N. Y.

THE ART OF ACTING TAUGHT and pupils instructed in roles, tragic and comic, by a distinguished actor and dramatic trainer. Address Artist, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NO PROPERTY BETWEEN
Astoria and Orient Point
can compare with the 300 magnificent lots at
Whitestone, L. I.,

On the BLACKWELL ESTATE. To be sold at auction positively, absolutely, and without reserve, by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.

Special arrangements have been made to convey FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE to this, the greatest and most important sale ever attempted of
LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE.

By steam-boat and railroad, free of charge. Two of GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BANDS are engaged for THE GRAND BANQUET, which will take place on arrival.

Men and women, lot buyers, go to Whitestone next Tuesday, and purchase property with beautiful river fronts and magnificent water views. Remember, the streets are all graded, and every foot of the ground is ready for immediate use. Make a note of the fact that the terms are so easy—seventy-five per cent. on mortgage—that all may own pretty homes by the river side, within one hour of busy, humming Wall-st. Consider well the advantages of living on the Flushing Railroad, splendidly equipped, and running thirty-two daily trains, from 5½ A. M. until midnight, with rates of commutation less than on the horse-cars. Long Branch and Newport will not charm you after you have seen the beautiful property on the Blackwell estate. How to go to the great sale: Take steamer *Arrowsmith*, Pier No. 24 East River, at 9½ A. M., or foot of 37th-st. at 9:25, or special train leaving via James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries at 11 A. M.

Applications for tickets must be made personally at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn

STEAMBOATS.

LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON.
REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, Iona Island and Yonkers.—The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1. Williams' Band will accompany the excursion.

EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamer HAVANA will leave for the above places MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE—Landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) SUNDAY, Sept. 10, at 8:30 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way. Returning will leave Roslyn at 2:30; Glen Cove, 3:15 P. M., Townsend's Grove, at Glenwood, free of charge.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Last this season, Sept. 10, 1871. Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Peck-slip at 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:15 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Music and refreshments on board.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:40 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—LAST TRIPS OF THE SEASON—Weather permitting, steam-boat FLORENCE leaves THURSDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY, Christopher-st., 8:45; Franklin, 9:00; Pier No. 4, 9:15; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30; leaves the Beach, 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZzens', Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT for Albany and Troy, from Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with early express-trains on Monday morning for the West and North.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York—In the matter of ORVILLE ODDIE and JOHN W. ODDIE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of September, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., before Jas. F. Dwight, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Sept. 7, 1871.
JOHN SEDGWICK,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City, Assignee, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
JAS. FISK, Jr..Proprietor
LEWIS BAKER & JOHN F. COLE..........Lessees
THOMAS E. MORRIS..........Business Manager
MONDAY, Sept. 11, and EVERY EVENING during the week and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
MR. AND MRS. BANDMANN,
having received such flattering encomiums from the Press and lovers of art generally, the management have determined to reproduce, for one week only, the great play of NARCISSE.
Specially written for them by Tom Taylor.
NARCISSE.............................Mr. BANDMANN
DORIS QUINAULT........................Mrs. BANDMANN
"As played by them for over three months at the Lyceum Theatre, London."
Assisted by Misses Henrietta Osborne, Edith Challis, Lena Thurber; Messrs. E. F. Thorne, Harry Eytinge, C. T. Parsloe, T. J. Hind, W. H. Pope, Brutone and others.
Seats can be secured daily from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. at the box-office; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie ticket-office, 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av. In preparation, Goethe's great play of FAUST, as especially rewritten for Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN, by Tom Taylor, Esq. THURSDAY, Sept. 13—Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN.

WALLACK'S.
Fifth week and last but one of the unprecedentedly successful engagement of the Queen of Burlesque,
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
AND
HER NEW COMPANY.
MONDAY, SEPT. 11, EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Offenbach's most popular work, first time in America,
THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE,
and incidental therewith a thrilling drama of the period,
THE ROSEBUD
OF
STINGING NETTLE FARM,
with new and elaborate scenery, properties, appointments, and supported by Miss Lydia Thompson and her full company.
Seats may be secured in advance.
Great preparations for a complimentary demonstration to MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Augustin Daly

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
The great Drama of the times,
DIVORCE.

All the brilliant new company in the cast.
DIVORCE. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½.
SEATS SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
CROWDED HOUSES
EVERY NIGHT
testify to the great success of
G. L. FOX'S
world-renowned and Spectacular Ballet Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
G. L. FOX..............................as..............Clown
THE GREAT KIRALFY TROUPE OF EUROPEAN ARTISTS.
Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday.
Seats secured six days in advance.

PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS.
DAN RICE, MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.
LAST WEEK OF THE
GREAT AMPHITHEATRE,
In Brooklyn, Fulton-st., near Hoyt.
Box-office open from 9 to 4.
Seats secured for any exhibition during the week.
Also at Swayne's bookstore, No. 216 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
DAILY MATINEE AT 2½ P. M.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
of the American Institute in the monster building, covering the block 3d and 2d avs., 63d and 64th sts., over 600 feet long, with over 100,000 square feet exhibition space. Thousands of attractive novelties from all parts of the Union.
MECHANICAL MIRACLES.
Machinery run by over 200-horse power, making all sorts of things, from carpets down to fringes and tassels, before your eyes. Beautiful decorations. A marvelous sight that none should miss. Splendid music. Every afternoon and evening. Admission, 50 cents. Children half price. See small bills.

DUBUFE'S GREAT PAINTING,
THE PRODIGAL SON,
Now on exhibition, DAY and EVENING, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.
Admission, 25 cents.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE—23D-ST.

Bryant's Minstrels	Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed,
Bryant's Minstrels	McAndrews, Little Mac.
Bryant's Minstrels	Dan Bryant.

Seats secured in advance. Begins at 8.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC.
No. 28 East 14th-st.
Mme. GAZZANIGA and Signor ALBITES, Directors' Instructors; all branches of correct singing. Opening Sept. 15. Books open daily.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY. A SELECT SCHOOL for all branches of Music. (Decker Brothers' Buildings.) UNION-SQUARE, (Broadway,) near 16th-st. NOTE.—This Conservatory has no "branches." All effort is concentrated in one school. Send for circular.

OPEN DAILY, FREE.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM, at No. 389 Broadway. Charts and written descriptions when desired.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
Offer their SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS for CASH, or on INSTALLMENTS of TWELVE MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Catalogues sent by mail. Ware-rooms No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av. Prof. Henry Schroeder, Director. The largest and most prominent musical school in America. The following eminent artists are on the staff of Professors: Mr. Ch. Fradel, Dr. Henry Cutler, Sig. G. Morasini, Sig. Nap. Carozzi, Miss Eliza Cook, Mons. Louis Bless, and a number of others. For particulars and prospectus apply to L. ELTZ, Sec.
N. B.—The branch at Lyric Hall will be discontinued, not having sufficient accommodations.

ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, NO. 49 Downing-st., offers for sale one Church Organ of two rows of keys, pedals 16 feet, 21 stops and 4 combination stops; also, two second-hand, of 8 stops, one Gothic, one Grecian cases; one of 5 stops do. The above are warranted in perfect order.

AN ELEGANT ROUND-CORNERED SEVEN octave rose-wood piano-forte, a bargain; overstrung bass; full-iron plate, rich tone; in use a short time; made to order by best City makers; cost $500, price $275, cash. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.

CABINET ORGAN, NEW BEST CITY make, five stops, suitable for church, Sabbath school, lodge or family, cheap for cash, or by installments. Call at No. 128 West 20th-st.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 Fifth-av., corner 14th-st. Classes will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at 8 P. M., for gentlemen.
TUESDAY, Sept. 23, at 10½ A. M., for ladies only.
SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 4 P. M., for young ladies, misses and masters. Private lessons given now. Circulars at the Academy.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—TUESDAY, FRIDAY EVENINGS. Boston and all dances taught in one quarter. Six dances in six private lessons.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT CO.
Through trains connecting with this Road leave New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (except Sundays,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.
Drawing-room cars with 12:15 train.
Passengers by this route avoid the passage around Point Judith, and reach Newport in less than eight hours.
THEODORE WARREN, Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE firm of KLEIN & DAHN has been mutually dissolved since Sept. 1, inst.
The business of the firm will be continued by the undersigned,
EDWARD A. KLEIN,
Importer of Wines, &c.,
No. 186 William-st.
SEPT. 1, 1870.

LOCAL CRIMES.

Murders, Assaults, Thefts and Other Offenses.

The Killing of Dorian at Jones' Wood—The Assassin Still at Large—Fatal Affray in a Slaughter-House—Inquests on Dead and Wounded Men.

A Slaughter-House Homicide.

An affray occurred on last Monday evening in the slaughter-house of MONROE CRANE, at the foot of West Thirty-ninth-street, which terminated, yesterday morning, in the death of one of the parties engaged. The affair was kept entirely from the knowledge of the Police until after the death; but from the investigation made since then by Capt. CAFFRY, a full statement of all the facts has been obtained. It appears that ALBERT W. LAMB, of No. 402 West Forty-fifth-street, who was foreman in the slaughter-house of Mr. CRANE, was in the place on Monday evening, when JOHN KANE, one of the butchers employed in the establishment, who lived at No. 518 West Thirty-eighth-street, being under the influence of liquor, became disorderly. LAMB, who was anxious to avoid any disturbance in the place, endeavored to persuade KANE to go home, but the latter, becoming incensed by this interference of the foreman, rushed upon him with a large butcher-knife. LAMB then seized a club which lay near him, and struck KANE on the head with it, felling him to the floor, and for the moment entirely disabling him. The latter was picked up and carried to his home, where he died yesterday morning from the injuries which had for several days been considered severe, but not dangerous. Immediately upon learning these facts, LAMB was arrested by order of Capt. CAFFRY, and is now held at the Twentieth Precinct Station-house to await the result of an inquest.

The Dorian Murder.

A post-mortem examination was made yesterday by Coroner YOUNG of the remains of DAVID DORIAN, the young man who was so brutally murdered Thursday night at Jones' Wood. Upon examining the body Dr. MARSH found an incised wound one inch long by half an inch wide on the right side of the chest, three and a quarter inches below the nipple, and half an inch toward the median line of the chest. The knife had entered between the seventh and eighth ribs, and upon opening the body it was found that the point of the weapon had passed through the diaphragm and the right lobe of the liver. Death, in the opinion of Dr. MARSH, was due to exhaustion from internal hemorrhage. After the examination the remains of the unfortunate youth were delivered to his father, who lives at No. 172 Delancey-street. The inquest was adjourned indefinitely to allow the Police an opportunity to obtain evidence as to the identity of the assassin. As yet Capt. GUNNER has not been able to make any satisfactory progress in this task. A description of the murderer has been obtained from those who witnessed the unprovoked outrage, but he does not appear to be known, and the Police find extreme difficulty in tracing him. There are hopes, however, that he may yet be apprehended and brought to justice.

The Harlem Assault—Statement of the Injured Man.

Coroner HERRMAN yesterday took the ante-mortem statement of THOMAS DEVEREUX, who is now lying dangerously wounded at his house on the north-east corner of One Hundred and Eighth-street and Second-avenue. Having answered the usual questions, the injured man testified that on the evening of the 7th inst. he was engaged in putting coal into his cellar, when looking down the avenue he saw six men beating a man he knew as "Big John." He went to the assistance of the assailed man, intending to get him home, when PATRICK MCDONALD, one of the assailants, struck him in the face with some weapon he had in his hand, and PATRICK BOYLE, another of the gang, struck him with a beer-glass. He defended himself as well as he could, and his wife coming up took him home. MCDONALD followed him, and standing in front of his door with a stone in one hand, and a pocket-knife in the other, began to abuse his wife. DEVEREUX went out with a lath in his hand, with which he struck MCDONALD on the arm, when the latter immediately stabbed him in the groin. A policeman of the Twelfth Precinct arriving at this moment, MCDONALD was arrested at once, and is now held to await the result of the injury inflicted by him.

PATRICK BOYLE, who is said to be implicated in the assault on THOMAS DEVEREUX, was arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of committing an assault on JOHN CAULFIELD, of One Hundred and Sixth-street and Second-avenue. He was held in $500 bail to answer. As soon as he left the Court-room he was arrested by a Sheriff's officer on a warrant issued by the Coroner.

A Young Fury.

MAGGIE MURPHY, who is only fourteen years of age, on Friday night made an unprovoked assault upon HANNAH HAGGERTY, another young girl, who was sitting on the stoop of her home, No. 124 Liberty-street, first tearing her cloak and then running away with it. When brought before the Magistrate she was recognized as the girl who, on the 9th of March last, stabbed WM. LANIGAN, of No. 104 Leonard-street, for calling her by an opprobrious name as she was going home from work. She was tried for this offense, but owing to the provocation she had received, escaped with nominal punishment. On the 1st of June she became engaged in another affray, during which she stabbed MARY BRADLEY, of No. 28 Thomas-street, and again escaped the penalty. Yesterday she was committed by Judge DOWLING for trial for this old offense, as one more serious and likely to receive a more severe sentence than her latest escapades.

Alleged Brutal Treatment of a Child by Her Step-Father.

FREDERICK STEIG, a German baker, residing at No. 41 East Houston-street, was arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of committing an indecent assault on his step-daughter, named KATE LYNCH, aged fourteen years. It appeared that early in the month of February last the mother of the complainant died, and she became dependent on her step-father for support. On the 12th of the same month he committed the offense alleged, using a pistol to terrify his victim into compliance with his wishes. He repeated his crime on several occasions. A few days ago the girl managed to escape to the residence of a relative, to whom she stated the circumstances of her injury. Prompt action was taken against STEIG, and he was locked up in the Station-house. He was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, to appear at the Court of General Sessions.

Mr. STEIG states that the charge against him is utterly false. He claims that it is a conspiracy on the part of certain persons to get possession of some of his property, and that the girl is being used merely as a tool.

Minor Crimes.

SAMUEL OGDEN, the Bowery pawnbroker, who acted as "fence" for the SIMPSON family, the up-town scuttle-thieves, was brought before Justice BIXBY, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, for examination, when some of the property which was found in the prisoner's possession was identified. ROUSS, BELL & CO., dry-goods merchants at No. 435 Grand-street, identified a large quantity of silk which had been stolen from their store on the night of the 12th of May. Mrs. ELIZA MARTIN, of No. 158 Second-avenue, identified several article of jewelry which had been stolen from her. OGDEN was held for trial.

The property found on TOMMY O'BRIEN, a brother of JERRY O'BRIEN, who was hanged, was identified, yesterday, as having been stolen from the store of SAMUEL CLARK, No. 23 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, which was entered by burglars during the night of the 7th inst. O'BRIEN was committed for trial by Justice DOWLING.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, residing at No. 41 West Thirteenth-street, was committed for trial by Justice SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for stealing $142 from ROBERT JOHNSON, his room-mate.

HENRY WALKER, who has been in custody for several months on a charge of counterfeiting, was yesterday released in $700 bail by consent of United States Assistant District-Attorney MCKAY.

Coroner YOUNG yesterday took the ante-mortem statement of VALENTINE KISSEL, who was lying at his residence, No. 531 West Fortieth-street, in a precarious condition from a wound on the head, inflicted by JOHN RIDER, a carpenter. KISSEL stated that RIDER owed him $3 75 for beer, and that there had been some disputing between them on the subject. On Wednesday evening, about 6 o'clock, RIDER, who was working on a house opposite the residence of KISSEL, called him over, and, after some few words, struck him on the head with his saw. Upon these facts the jury rendered a verdict against RIDER, and he was committed by the Coroner to await the result of KISSEL's injuries.

THOMAS WRIGHT, an expressman, was committed yesterday by Justice DOWLING, on a charge of stealing a trunk, worth $40, the property of JOHN SHEHAN, who alleged that WRIGHT had delivered him an old trunk filled with waste paper instead.

A "Mob" of Thieves Dispersed.

Saturday is usually chosen by the gangs of sneak thieves who prowl about Wall-street and vicinity, and by other rogues, to do their nefarious work, for on that day any "trick" they may take is rarely discovered before Monday of the ensuing week. Yesterday a "mob" of well-known thieves made their appearance on Wall-street, in the neighborhood of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, about noon, consisting of "Dutch" HEINRICHS, WM. VOSBURG, DICK PRICE, JOHN MULLIGAN, and two other hard characters. They were promptly observed by THEODORE ROBERTS, a detective in the employ of the banks in that neighborhood, who watched them. VOSBURG was seen to enter the specie broker's office of TREVOR & COLGATE, whence he soon after emerged, and met his *confrères* in front of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company's office, at the corner of Jauncey-court. After a hasty consultation the party moved up to the vicinity of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, and while standing there HEINRICHS saw Detective ROBERTS standing on the opposite side of the street, "giving the gang away," pointing them out to a detective in the employ of HOWES & MACY. The "mob" quickly scattered, and whatever scheme of plunder had been concocted was spoiled by the vigilance of Detective ROBERTS.

Daring Midday Robbery of a Bank Messenger.

A robbery of an extraordinary character which was perpetrated last Wednesday was first made public yesterday. About 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the day named, Mr. DANIEL DOOLEY, Messenger of the North River Bank, obtained $6,000 in gold certificates from the United States Sub-Treasury. He had besides these valuables $500 in money belonging to the bank upon his person, but in a different pocket. When near William-street, in Pine, he was suddenly attacked from behind by three men, who jostled him so rudely as to throw him from his feet, but without hardly pausing the three men pushed on. As soon as he regained his feet, Mr. DOOLEY found that he had been robbed of the $500, and the three footpads were already out of sight. He had nothing left to do but return to the bank and report his mishap, which he immediately did. He has been in the employ of the bank for a number of years, and no one of the officers have the least doubt of the truth of his story. He did not see the faces of his assailants, and as he can only give a very vague description of them, there is little prospect that they will ever be apprehended.

CRICKET.

St. George vs. Germantown—The New-Yorkers the Victors.

The contest between these noted cricket clubs, which was commenced at Hoboken on Friday, terminated yesterday afternoon in a well-earned victory for the St. George eleven by a total score of 166 to 119. The playing commenced at noon, at which time the St. George eleven had lost five wickets for 30 runs. Before the next wicket fell MORAN and NORLEY had run the score up to 41, and afterward they increased it to 66 before they were parted, and when the last wicket fell 88 had been placed on the telegraph. Of this number MORAN contributed 24, NORLEY 23, and CATER carried his bat out for 17, finely played for, he keeping his end up in both innings in creditable style. WELSH took the majority of wickets in this inning. The totals left the Germantown eleven nearly 90 runs to get to win, but they went in pretty confident of getting the required score, but their first seven wickets fell for the small total of 18, NORLEY's bowling telling on their wickets with great effect. Afterward BARRY and REED made a good stand, the former batting well for 19; but the final result was the disposal of the whole eleven for 46 only, which left the victory in the hands of the St. George eleven. We give the score of yesterday's play below:

ST. GEORGE.		GERMANTOWN.	
Bance, c. T. Hargreaves, b. Welsh	0	Welsh, run out	0
Moeran, b. Jarvis	24	Lange, b. Norley	0
Moore, b. Welsh	0	Hawksworth, c. Bance, b. Jones	2
Fawcett, run out	5	J. Hargreaves, b. Jones	8
Jones, c. and b. Rastall	2	T. Hargreaves, c. Cater, b. Jones	5
Makim, b. Welsh	0	Rastall, b. Norley	0
Torrance, c. Reed, b. Welsh	0	Jarvis, b. Norley	0
Norley, c. Hawksworth, b. T. Hargreaves	23	Reed, b. Norley	7
Cater, not out	17	Barry, run out	19
Brancker, c. J. Hargreaves, b. Jarvis	0	Capitt, b. Norley	0
Gordon, c. Wagner, b. Rastall	0	Wagner, not out	0
Byes, 7; leg-byes, 1; wides, 3	11	Byes, 1; leg-byes, 3; wide, 1	5
Total	88	Total	46

FALL OF WICKETS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
St. George	2	2	8	19	22	43	66	81	81	88—88
Germantown	0	2	5	14	18	18	18	46	46	46—46

BASE-BALL.

Star vs. Atlantic—Defeat of the Latter Club.

The first game of a new series—exhibition games—between these Brooklyn clubs was played on the Capetoline Grounds, yesterday, the result being a victory for the Star Club by a score of 24 to 11. The two games of the first regular series were won by the Atlantics. The following is the score of yesterday's game:

STARS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	ATLANTICS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
"Biler," 1st b.	2	1	10	0	McDonald, r. f.	1	2	3	0
Worth, c. f.	4	3	1	0	Remsen, l. f.	2	1	2	0
Dollard, l. f.	2	1	1	0	Burdock, s. s.	2	2	1	1
Clyne, 3d b.	3	2	1	0	Dehlman, 1st b.	2	3	4	0
M. Rogers, r. f.	3	2	2	0	Boyd, 3d b.	1	0	1	5
Beavans, 2d b.	3	3	4	3	Kenny, c. f.	0	1	0	0
Jackson, s. s.	1	3	4	2	Malone, p.	1	0	1	2
Cummings, p.	3	2	1	1	"Mann," c.	1	0	3	4
Barlow, c.	3	3	3	5	Clinton, 2d b.	1	1	2	4
Total	24	20	27	16	Total	11	10	27	16

RUNS SCORED.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Star	2	0	0	4	2	3	0	7	6—24
Atlantic	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5—11

Runs Earned—Star, 4; Atlantic, 2.
Total Bases Earned—Star, 22; Atlantic, 13.
First Base on Errors—Star, 14; Atlantic, 7.
Total Fielding Errors—Star, 11; Atlantic, 25.
Umpire—Mr. PROCTOR, of the Athletic Club of Brooklyn.
Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Proceedings for the Possession of a Child.

The argument on the writ of habeas corpus obtained by a woman claiming to be the mother of CARRIE HUSTEN, a child of four and a half years, to obtain possession of the latter, was heard by Judge BARNARD, yesterday. It appeared from the statement of counsel for the reputed mother that over a year ago, being in circumstances of want, she was compelled to seek refuge at the hands of the Commissioners of Charity in company with her child. The mother being detained on the Island six months by sickness, the authorities, under the impression that she was dead, adopted her child to Mr. TIMOTHY L. WEST, of Harlem, who had previously lost his four children, and in whose possession the child has remained for a year past. Counsel claimed that though the child had been well treated in all respects by the family of Mr. WEST, yet the mother had a prior claim, and as the adoption had been without her consent, she was entitled to have the Court award her possession.

Mr. ALMON GOODWIN, who appeared as counsel on behalf of Mr. WEST, admitted the fact that the child had been adopted from the Commissioners of Charity, but claimed that the contract of adoption or apprenticeship, protected him in retaining her. He further expressed doubt as to the claimant being the real mother of the child, or if so, a fit person to have charge of her.

Judge BARNARD said he would examine the statute bearing on the question, and reserve his decision until Tuesday or Wednesday next, the child in the meantime to remain in the custody of Mr. WEST.

Statistics of the Week.

Nineteen hundred and seventy-five persons were arrested last week by the Police.

The registry of vital statistics for the week shows 555 deaths, 367 births, 48 still-births, and 364 marriages.

There were twenty fires during the week, with an estimated loss of $20,570, and an insurance of $46,400. Seven were caused by use of kerosene oil, four by carelessness, one by spontaneous combustion, and the others were accidental.

The Reform Movement Indorsed by Germans.

At a meeting of the German Republican Club, of the Seventeenth Assembly District, held on Friday evening, at which Mr. M. ELLINGER acted as President, and Mr. L. LEISERSON as Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the movement entered into and carried out by the citizens and tax-payers, without regard to political divisions, to hurl from power the present corrupt City administration, meets our hearty and undivided approval.

Resolved, That we fully indorse the resolutions passed at the meeting held at the Cooper Institute, and that we shall use our best endeavors to obtain the support of the German citizens of our district, in order to rid our City of the present rule of corruption.

The Eel Creek Mystery.

The name of the unknown woman found on the shore of Long Island Sound, near Eel Creek, has not yet been ascertained. The following is a description of the body: Height, five feet two inches; blue eyes, dark brown hair with a mole on her forehead, and four teeth gone. Two gold rings were on the right hand with the initials J. H. on the inside of one of them. She had on a gray mixed dress, black silk sack, small black bonnet, trimmed with artificial flowers and black ribbon. She was about twenty-five years of age. When discovered she appeared to have been in the water about twenty-four hours. The mark of a heavy blow from some blunt instrument was visible on the forehead, and the body bore marks of indecent violence. The only clue that has been furnished to the authorities is from a lady residing at Cove Neck, who says she heard loud talking and quarreling on board a vessel in the harbor Monday night, followed by screams, shouting and horn-blowing. At the inquest, Dr. PETJEAN testified that on the same evening he had seen a vessel cruising about the harbor having on board four or five women and about the same number of men.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

It would appear from the dilatory action of the Board for Examining Breech-loaders, that the First Division is to commence another season of drills minus the improved arm so necessary in these days of advanced military science. We use the word dilatory in speaking of the Examining Board, advisedly, for the officers who were selected for that important duty have had ample time to perfect their labors, and might have made their report as to the most desirable weapon long ago. We are aware that Gen. Shaler has been already sharply criticised for not keeping the Board up to its work, and there have been some explanations not at all satisfactory as to the causes that have led to delay. Some of the real reasons for no decision having been reached by the Board have been clearly shown in our news columns, and the swindles of the Ring have no doubt had an influence in the matter. Scarcely an officer in the State service, who has paid any attention to the subject of breech-loaders, but is satisfied that the doubts which of the many breech-loaders is suitable were long ago narrowed down to three or four styles, so that a decision should have been reached before now. The *Army and Navy Journal* very sensibly urges the necessity for speedy and decided action, as there is danger that the appropriation voted by the last Legislature will be recalled by the next. It is a shame and disgrace that our State military schools should be deprived of the most approved weapons, and we hope to see the error speedily remedied.

Arrangements have been made for the speedy uniforming of the First Regiment of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, and the following have been appointed a committee of finance: Col. S. S. Smoot, Major Wm. Dickson, Capt. D. McCathran, Capt. Johnson, and Capt. C. L. Hulse.

Boston is making great preparations for the laying of the corner-stone of the soldiers' monument on the Common on the 18th inst. All the organizations of the First Brigade of the State militia have tendered their services, and all the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State have been invited to be present.

The visit of the New-Haven Second Infantry to this City, next week, will be made a grand affair. We published the programme last week. It will be well, however, to say now that the battalion will leave New-Haven in the steamer *Elm City*, on the 13th inst., at 10¼ o'clock A. M., and arrive in New-York about 3½ o'clock P. M., when it will be received by a battalion of the Forty-seventh Regiment, under command of Capt. A. A. Doughty, who will escort the visitors to the armory in Williamsburg. The invited guests with the battalion will be Col. S. R. Smith, Lieut.-Col. Bario, Major Tucker, Adjt. Baker, Quartermaster Bradley, Pay-master Kimberly, Surgeon Bissell, Assistant Surgeon Riley, Chaplain Siebke, and field and staff of Second Regiment, Connecticut. The "Veteran Gray Corps," consisting of Col. Bradley, Col. Basserman, Capt. Sloat, Major Osborn, and about thirty other ex-officers of the company, under command of Col. Bradley; Adjt.-Gen. Merwin, Quartermaster-Gen. Dickinson, Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Fox, Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. Blakeslee—all veteran "Grays"—will likewise accompany the visitors. The additional guests are Mayor Lewis, of New-Haven; President of Council Stoddard, Aldermen Scott, Morse, Bunnell, Councilmen Brown, Atwater, Adriance, and others. The officers of the Grays are Capt. Albert C. Hendrick, First Lieut. Newcomb M. Bassett, Second Lieut. T. Attwater Barnes, First Sergt. James B. Hood. The uniform of the members is precisely similar to that of the New-York Seventh.

The grounds of the United States Naval Hospital at Annapolis are now being graded and laid off, and will, when finished, be most picturesque. The institution is calculated to accommodate at least 400 patients.

The Providence United Train of Artillery will leave that city on the evening of the 25th inst., and Col. Allen, in a letter to the *Army and Navy Journal*, states that the company will leave Providence on Monday evening, the 25th inst., parading eighty muskets, fourteen commissioned officers, twenty veteran members, and a band of thirty pieces, in all about 150. Among the invited guests who are included in the veteran corps are Major-Gen. Burnside, Gov. Sprague, Major-Gen. Daniels, Brig.-Gens. Walker, Flagg, Mauran, Le Favour and Hazzard, Cols. Henry Lippitt and A. C. Eddy, and several other prominent citizens. A number of these gentlemen have already promised, and they will come. The company will arrive in Philadelphia about noon on the 26th inst., and remain there till Thursday morning, when it will take the 8 o'clock train for New-York. In New-York it will be tendered an escort and entertainment by the Seventy-first Regiment, also by three companies of the Twenty-second and two companies of the Seventh Regiment

The employes of the New-York *Staats Zeitung* have formed a military company, and are making arrangements for a festival and target shooting.

The Independent Veteran Zouaves of Troy came to town last week in a very independent fashion. They came unheralded, except by the newspapers; and having solicited no reception, of course received none. Like the celebrated army that once marched up a hill and down these independent Trojans marched through our streets, seeking some military company to devour with their superior drill. But they went home unsuccessful in getting up a contest, and are satisfied that had their silly challenge been accepted, the successful competition would not belong to Troy. Our local militia knows its drill.

The Government of Servia is busily engaged in the reorganization of the army.

A German military company has been organized called the German Guards of Kansas City.

The Fifth Maryland has extended an invitation to the Brooklyn Thirteenth to visit the Monumental City. The Thirteenth have the acceptance under consideration.

Surgeon Higginbotham, of the Seventy-first Regiment, was the subject of a cowardly and unprovoked attack recently at the hands of Police Commissioner Barr. The doctor, however, proved himself a good soldier, and gave his assailant almost as much as he received, though inadequately armed.

Gen. Crook's campaign against the Apaches is now announced to have been rendered a failure by the interference of the Peace Commissioners.

Special business meeting will be held by Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, on Monday evenings, Sept. 11, 18, and 25, for the purpose of receiving propositions for membership, election of members, and such other business as may come before the company.

Divorced from a Lewd Woman by Judge McCunn—The Powers of Referees Defined.

On a motion to confirm a referee's report in the suit of JOSEPH P. MERRILL against FLORENCE A. MERRILL for divorce, Judge MCCUNN has rendered the following interesting opinion:

This case comes before the Court for final judgment on the report of a referee. The action is for an absolute divorce. The cause was referred and the referee ordered to take testimony and report such testimony to this tribunal for final judgment. Here the duties of the referee ended. There is no power in the order of reference enabling him to grant judgment, or find conclusions of law, or write an opinion; his doing so is therefore superfluous. The powers of a referee are strictly limited to the duties specified in the order appointing such referee. If he is appointed to take testimony, that done, his duties end—if the order appointing him declares he shall take testimony, and report such testimony to this Court, together with his opinion thereon, then he should confine himself simply to such duty, and then stop. If the order calls for his judgment, this he should comply with; but in all cases he is specifically confined to the terms of the order appointing him, and this for the best of reasons—that he is the mere creature of this Court, and should strictly obey its behests, and no more.

It seems that the plaintiff, who looks to be a lad of from eighteen to twenty years, first met the defendant in a railroad car, that through her blandishments she captivated him at once, and without further delay or ceremony they were married. The defendant some eight or ten days after marriage left her husband's home and went to a house of prostitution, kept in Thirteenth-street by one CLIFFORD, and lived their against his will for some time as one of its inmates. She had lived there before her marriage to plaintiff, and unknown to him. MERRILL, the plaintiff, as the evidence shows, tried to get her away from this house, and was found once or twice in her company. As I have said before, all the evidence in the case, on both sides, establishes positively the fact that this woman, the defendant, is now, as she had been before marriage, living openly and wantonly in one of these houses of prostitution, plying her unfortunate business. Counsel for the woman urge that because the plaintiff went there to see the defendant, that he was an accomplice in her crime. There is not the slightest portion of the proof that can be relied on to warrant such a conclusion. Plaintiff says he went there once or twice, but he alleges it was to get his wife away from such surroundings; and from the whole tenor of the evidence it must be concluded that this was clearly his object. Finding, as he alleges, all his efforts ineffectual, he brought this action.

The rule of law is well settled that when a party frequents houses of prostitution, it is presumed they go there for the purpose of prostitution themselves. The testimony on both sides shows it is even admitted that she is now living openly in one of those houses, and the proof on the part of the plaintiff establishes the fact that she has been seen soliciting men to accompany her to such houses of shame. Indeed the proof for the defendant herself shows she is a prostitute. The plaintiff is of a respectable family, occupying a responsible position in a most extensive business firm in this City, and is well thought of by his employers, and with the exception of this misfortune bears an irreproachable character. Under these circumstances and from the proof in the case, judgment of divorce must be ordered in favor of plaintiff.

The Police Board's Doings.

A meeting of the Board of Police was held yesterday afternoon, at which Commissioners BOSWORTH, BARR and MANIERRE were present. The case of Sergt. NATHANIEL T. HICKS, of the Twenty-third Precinct, the facts of which are familiar to the public, was considered, and by the unanimous vote of all the Commissioners present the complaint made against the Sergeant by Mr. JOHN FOLEY was dismissed. The Board then entered judgment on a large number of complaints against patrolmen, and the following were dismissed from the department: THOMAS GAYNOR, Fifteenth Precinct; MOSES FOWLER, Sixteenth Precinct; JOHN WILLOUGHBY, Seventeenth Precinct, and JAMES L. ALDEN, Twenty-sixth Precinct. WILLOUGHBY was charged with neglect of duty, and the others with intoxication.

Commodore Vanderbilt's Reply to Henry Bergh.

The following letter has been received by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, from Commodore VANDERBILT, referring to the abuse and slaughter of horses at the depot at Forty-second-street by the cars running over them, and in reply to Mr. BERGH's letter, which appeared in THE TIMES:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1871.

Henry Bergh, Esq., President:

DEAR SIR: Your kind note of the 30th ult., inclosing an anonymous letter, is this moment received. It went to Saratoga and missed me. I am much obliged for your kind attention. This morning I saw the Superintendent, and he informs me that the accident on the 25th of August was a pure accident, that occurred at midnight, when the two horses were killed. I have Messrs. MESEROLE and BROWN, two good men, to attend to those horses and stables. My instructions are not to overwork the horses, and to be particular never to permit any one to misuse in any way the animal whom we all love so much. I feel it the duty of every good citizen to render you all the aid in their power in your efforts to protect the animal from unkind treatment, and I assure you I highly appreciate your efforts to do this.

Very respectfully yours,
C. VANDERBILT.

A Republican Victory in California.

At noon yesterday, a salute of 100 guns was fired from the landing stage of the Barge Office at the Battery, under the direction of the New Republican Committee, in honor of the recent overwhelming victories in California. The Mayor denied the request of the Committee to allow the salute to be fired in the City Hall Park.

The Cayuga Skeletons—Letter from a Physician.

The following communication, which, it will be seen, purports to come from a physician appeared in the Hamilton (Ontario) *Spectator* of the 6th inst.:

"Hearing of the curiosities found in a grave or pit near Cayuga, and being somewhat of a curiosity-seeker, I paid it a visit, and deem myself well repaid for any trouble by what I saw. I append a short description of my visit. The drive from Hamilton is not a very long one, through a pleasant section of the country, to the farm of Mr. DANIEL FREEDENBURGH, on which place the grave was found. The size of some of the bones is truly wonderful, indicating a race of giants in the past. The grave, when first opened, is supposed to have contained about two hundred skeletons, many of their bones quite perfect. I found several bones which I am confident would have given, had the skeleton been perfect, a measurement of over seven feet. The grave has been crossed by the roots of a large tree, which stands in close proximity to it, going to prove somewhat of its antiquity. Found in the grave were shells of large size, pipes, axes and beads of different patterns, all of which can still be seen on the premises. There are indications of many more such graves on the farm as the one already found, and there is no doubt but that more will ere long be opened. The one thing lacking is the data, which may yet be supplied, as I believe Mr. FREEDENBURGH intends pushing the matter in the hope of discovering something, which may in part, if not wholly, solve the mystery.

I remain, yours respectfully,
J. N. JOHNSTONE, M. D."

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 9.

By Judge Barnard.

J. G. Lumbard *vs.* Frederick Cochen; motion granted, and reference ordered to hear and determine.

The Home Life Insurance Company *vs.* Empire Fire Extinguisher Company; motion granted.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The New-York Homœopathic Medical College, now entering upon its thirteenth year, has made arrangements by which it will temporarily occupy the magnificent building known as Glass Hall, in Thirty-fourth-street, east of Third-avenue, during the time required to complete their new edifice on the corner of Third-avenue and Twety-third-street. With an able Faculty, of which Prof. CARROLL DUNHAM, M. D., is Dean, and Prof. J. W. DOWLING, M. D., is Registrar, a very successful Winter is anticipated.

Two of Mr. BERGH's officers, SNIFFEN and EVANS, visited the horse market, corner of Sixty-fifth-street and Second-avenue, yesterday, and scared several owners of old worn out and diseased animals. The owners immediately decamped, leaving their horses for the benefit of the auctioneer or the Rendering Dock Company. Horses, if they can be so called, were purchased at all prices yesterday from fifty cents upward. Two officers will attend the market every sale day, and all diseased or worn-out animals will be condemned.

In the United States Court of Bankruptcy, before Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, in the matter of the application for the release of WM. H. MARSTON, on the ground that the petitioner, though a tradesman or merchant, had not kept regular books of account, it appearing that his trading was only speculation in stocks on his own account and through brokers, the Judge decided that he was not a merchant or tradesman, within the meaning of the act requiring him to keep books, and therefore granted his discharge.

PETER MULVIN, charged with assault and battery, was admitted to bail in $2,500, yesterday, pending an appeal from the decision of the Court of Special Sessions. It will be remembered that MULVIN, who, it is claimed, was an adherent of Sheriff BRENNAN, was arrested late in the evening, and by 10 o'clock the next morning found himself under sentence of Justice DOWLING to the Penitentiary.

The delegates having in charge the workingmen's mass meeting at the Cooper Institute, next Wednesday evening, drafted a series of resolutions, last night, to be read at the meeting. By the reports of the different Chairmen of Committees, it appeared that the arrangements are nearly completed, and that about 10,000 trades unionists will take part in the parade.

The John Scott Association of the Seventeenth Ward held a meeting at No. 28 Stanton-street last night, and elected the following officers: President, GEO. W. SMITH; Vice-President, FREDERICK WOELFEL; Secretary, STEPHEN A. LEE; Treasurer, JOSEPH BELLOWS.

Yesterday afternoon PATRICK FOLEY, thirteen years of age, living at No. 328 West Forty-eighth-street, fell from the rear fence in his yard into the school-grounds in Forty-seventh-street, breaking his right arm and some of his teeth. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Marshal HART granted the following licenses during the past week: To carts and cartmen, 1,314; venders, 21; express, 19; coaches, 8; second-hand dealer, 1; junk-shop, 1; junk-cart, 1; drivers, 57—total, 1,422. Total amount received, $889 50.

Major E. B. Whitfield and Hon. George Whitfield, of Alabama; Prof. W. G. Marsh, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Francis Rochfort, of Massachusetts, are guests at the Sturtevant House.

The wooden telegraph poles which disfigure many parts of the City, are soon to be replaced, it is said, with sectional posts of tubular iron, which will present a much lighter and neater appearance.

CHARLES FARLEY, fifty years of age, fell from a fourth-story window of No. 400 East Eighteenth-street yesterday, while intoxicated, and was fatally injured.

Last night FRANK MESSLER, of No. 175 Duane-street, fell from a freight car in Hudson-street, and had his foot crushed so badly that it will probably have to be amputated.

JAMES DUNN, a laborer, while engaged yesterday in raising the roof of the building No. 426 West-street, was struck on the head by a timber, and instantly killed.

Music at Mount Morris-square on Monday, at 4½ P. M.

BROOKLYN.

Gambling on a small scale has within the last two months been carried on by a number of sharpers at different points in the city by the medium of prize-packages of candies. For each of these packages the purchaser pays fifty cents, hoping, of course, to find $50 inclosed, which good fortune rarely occurs. The matter having been brought to the notice of the Mayor yesterday, he notified the gamblers that they must discontinue their operations.

Justice WALSH issued warrants, yesterday, for the arrest of the following persons, who are accused of carrying on the retail liquor business without paying license: Mrs. Lindsey, No. 27 James-street; Daniel O'Connell, Vanderbilt-avenue and Pacific-street; James Fogarty, No. 422 Smith-street; J. Hay, No. 79 Marshall-street; W. L. Eagney, Myrtle-avenue and Steuben-street; A. W. Mills, Meeker-avenue, near the bridge; M. Mulligan, Troy-avenue and Wyckoff-street. The Excise Commissioners have of late been looking more sharply than usual after the whisky dealers, it having been discovered that while 5,000 pay the special tax, not quite 3,000 pay the local license.

In the Supreme Court before Justice PRATT, yesterday, JAMES MAURICE, Esq., counsel for the Evergreens Cemetery, moved for a confirmation of the report of the referee as to the sale of the cemetery, lately made to SYLVESTER M. BEARD for $130,000. He also asked for an allowance of eight per cent. for his services as counsel. Decision was reserved.

The work of enlarging the tabernacle on Schermerhorn-street having been completed, and the pastor, Mr. TALMAGE, having returned from his travels through the country, that place of worship will be reopened and re-dedicated this morning. Rev. Dr. TYNG, Sr., will deliver the sermon.

An affidavit was made yesterday by Mr. WALTER GREEN, a local reporter, to the effect that Mr. CYRUS P. SMITH, Manager of the Fulton Ferry Company, did charge the Street Commissioner with attempting to black-mail the Company.

MARY BRADY, ten years of age, whose parents reside at No. 232 Sixth-street, Williamsburgh, left her home on Monday evening last and has not since been heard of by her relatives. The girl was very high-spirited, and it is the opinion of her parents that she ran away because the was chastised for misbehavior.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, while some workmen were employed digging in a celler at No. 72 Portland-avenue, they discovered a portion of a coffin and part of a human skeleton, supposed to have been exhumed from an old grave-yard.

The shoe-shop of JOSEPH NOBLE, at No. 77 Park-avenue, was entered by burglars yesterday morning, and robbed of a quantity of boots and shoes and $50 in currency.

The Police made 486 arrests during the past week.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A man residing in the neighborhood of the High Bridge, on the Westchester side of Harlem River, while walking on the track of the Harlem Railroad, near Melrose, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, was run over and instantly killed by one of the New-Haven Railroad Company's trains.

The annual Fair of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Westchester County, commences at the grounds near White Plains on Tuesday next. One of the interesting features of the Fair will be a baby show on Thursday, a gentleman of Fordham having offered a prize of an elegant baby carriage, valued at $150, for the handsomest baby in the county under eighteen months old.

A fence of high boards has been constructed between the Court-house and Jail at White Plains, which is to inclose the gallows intended for the execution of BUCKHOUT, on Friday next. Two hundred and fifty members of the Third Regiment, National Guard, will be in attendance, in addition to a large force of special constables.

A few cases of varioloid have occurred at White Plains within the past week, but the Trustees have organized as a Board of Health, and taken measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

The public schools of West Farms will be reopened to-morrow.

LONG ISLAND.

A young lady residing in Glen Cove, on Friday afternoon was visiting some girls in the woolen mill, at that place, and while talking approached too near one of the machines, by which her clothing was caught, and she was thrown across the room, receiving serious injuries about the head.

Striped bass are now caught in Newtown Creek in considerable numbers, and parties from New-York and Brooklyn are daily to be seen plying the hook along the banks. One fish caught on Friday last weighed four pounds and three ounces.

The body of a man, apparently of a sailor, was found at 10 o'clock Friday night, on West Beach, near Eaton's Neck, Huntington. A Coroner's jury, after an inquest, gave a verdict of accidental drowning.

The Flushing and North Hempstead public schools will hold their annual union school picnic at Higgins' North Shore Hotel, on Thursday, Sept. 14.

The Lathing Carpenter Farm at Glen Cove, 170 acres in extent, has been purchased by the National Camp Meeting Association for $400 per acre.

The Jamaica public school at present contains 305 scholars and eleven teachers.

STATEN ISLAND.

MATILDA MARTIN was arrested at Stapleton, yesterday, by Officer FELAN, on a charge of stealing watches and jewelry of the value of $500 from the house of Mr. WILBER, at Tottenville. She was committed by Justice MCCULLOUGH to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

A ship-canal is now being dug from the Delaware River to Salem Creek, which was first projected seventy-five years ago. In 1812 the work was commenced, and the canal completed for about two miles, or one-half the proposed distance. For some reason it was abandoned, and never recommenced until last year, when the project was revived, and pushed rapidly forward.

The suit of MONTAGUE L. MARKS, editor of the Elizabeth *Daily Herald*, *vs.* JOHN A. WILSON, of the firm of DAVID VALENTINE & CO., of New-York, for assault and battery, was concluded in the Supreme Court, at Elizabeth, yesterday afternoon. The plaintiff claimed $10,000, and was awarded $1,000 damages. Hon. CORTLANDT PARKER and Judge ROBERT S. GREEN appeared for the plaintiff, and Gen. RUNYON and WM. J. MAGIE for defendant.

A portrait of Gen. PHIL. KEARNEY has been prepared by the citizens of the Seventh and Eighth Wards of Camden for presentation to Hon. A. L. KEASBEY, of Newark, as a testimonial of his services in the prosecution of the rioters who broke up the election in Newton, Camden County, last Fall.

An unknown woman hung herself in her cell in the Jersey City Station-house yesterday, by means of a handkerchief tied to the cell door, and when she was discovered life was nearly extinct. Restoratives were given and she recovered, but seems now to be nearly insane.

JAMES REYNOLDS, the flagman who was run over at the Green-street Jersey City crossing of the New-Jersey Railroad on Friday evening, died at the Charity Hospital at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. REYNOLDS was fifty years old, and had been employed by the Company fifteen years.

Yesterday morning, THOMAS EDWARDS, an employe at the Cunard docks, in Jersey City, was caught in the hoisting-tackle of the stationary engine used in lading and unlading on board the *Cuba*, and so severely injured as to render amputation of one leg necessary.

New-Jersey has shipped 3,000,000 baskets of peaches to New-York this season, but on account of low prices at the time of the heavier shipments the profits have not been large.

The members of the Police force of the First Jersey City Precinct yesterday organized themselves into a Police Guard for purposes of drills.

The German Democratic Club of Hoboken held a meeting last night, and decided by a unanimous vote that they would support Hon. Judge BEDLE for Governor.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Second Lieut. Thos. W. Lord, of the Twentieth Infantry, having been incapacitated for active service by a gun-shot wound in line of duty, has been retired. Major Charles T. Larned, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota and ordered to duty in this City. Major Rodney Smith relieves him in the Department of Dakota. Post-Chaplain A. A. Reese is relieved from duty at Fort Saunders, Wyoming Territory, and ordered to the Department of Texas.

Lieut. John R. Winn has been ordered to the receiving-ship *Ohio*; Lieut. William S. Burwell to the receiving-ship *Vermont*; Midshipman Hall C. Nye to the *Kansas*; First Assistant Engineer Walter D. Smith to the Philadelphia Navy-yard; Lieut. Wm. P. Randall from the receiving-ship *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Iroquois*; Lieut. C. P. Gill from the *Cyane*, to wait orders; Lieut. R. R. Impey, from the *Iroquois*, on sick leave; Lieut. R. D. Hitchcock, from the *Severn*, and granted leave; Paymaster George E. Hindel, from the receiving-ship *Independence*, and granted permission to return home; Paymaster J. A. Smith, from the *California*, and ordered to settle his accounts; Paymaster Henry C. Colby, from the *Cyane*, and ordered to the *Independence*.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 9—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅜ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅜; 1865s, old, 93½; 1867s, 92⅞; 10-40s, 90⅜.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅛; 1865s, old, 93½; 1867s, 92⅞; 10-40s, 90⅜.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 8—Evening.—United States 5-20 Bonds closed at 95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Sept. 9—A. M.—Rentes, 57f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS are firmer.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—The market is active; California White Wheat, 12s. 8d. ⅌ cental; No. 2 Red Western Spring, 10s. 10d.@11s. 3d.; Red Winter, 11s. 7d. Flour, 25s.@27s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Spring. Corn, 31s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. PEAS, 38s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Canadian. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 32s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Sept. 9—[illegible] A. M.—SUGAR, 29s.@29s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard afloat.

Evening.—LINSEED-OIL, [illegible] ⅌ ton.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Lafayette, for Havre.—Mr. Salmon, M. Goyetche, James Himely, Mr. Villeneuve, E. Stern, Constantin Menelas, Mrs. W. L. Howle and child, C. T. Stewart, Mrs. Honorine Cartel, Mr. and Mrs. L. Geny, Mme. Julie Selegue, Mr. Lufbury, Jas. Ashiguerville, John Woods, Mrs. A. Saas and 2 children, Miss Edla Sperry, Miss Mmma Farrar, M. and Mme. Lavagne, M. and Mme. Auguste Cronzelles and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Lermitte, Mr. Caire, Mr. Halphan, Mr. Frank Boschan Mr. Montarnel, G. Montarnel, M. Dajarie, M. Lequerre, Mr. Mann, G. M. Baraty, Nicholas Guillee, Mr. and Mrs. Proios, Mlle. Ameline, Samson, Mlle. Emma Bernier, Mlle. Mary Sophie Ayer, Mr. Dierbach, M. Massari, Laurent Duinidon, Pierre Carrere, Auguste Garaud, Mme. Susan Ranne, Mr. Salaune, Morris Gicomini, Mr. Martinello Antonio, Mlle. Valeri Bouillon, Jean Baptiste, Antoin Michel Fredau, Mme. Bechet and 3 children, M. Vincenzo Dallerni, Frank Bilboa, M. Henry Garzend, Charles Sobonnat, Arthur Salar, M. Bel Gassein ben Brahein, Mme. Josephine Aninset and 2 children, Mme. Julie Berruel and child, Mr. Bechet, Mr. Beautey, Mr. Lecot.

In steam-ship Atlantic, for Liverpool.—Sir Cecil Beadon, Dr. Jackson, H. Villard, lady and 2 children, Rev. J. W. Kramer, E. G. Mason, Dr. Hanbury Smith and lady, W. Raw, J. Mayo, J. Fred. Pierson, Thomas B. Coster, Selveoled Seloa, Sam. Simm, A. F. Brewer, Hardy Gillard, Rev. C. C. Chamberlain, H. C. Leslie, Wilfred Haughton, A. H. Sebather, G. D. Rickarby, Mr. and Mrs. Lendenmeyer and child, Thomas G. Blain and lady, Mr. and Mrs. John Griffin, Miss Mary B. Wright, Mrs. Franks, Miss Heah, Miss E. Moore, Miss A. M. Gullick, Miss A. M. Bayard, Wm. Hume, Thomas Hume, Miss Anna Donnelly, F. Gillard, lady and child, Mrs. G. B. Windle, C. F. Palmer, Miss Palmer, James Tait and lady, Jacob Tait, R. P. Elworthy, A. Figallos and 2 sons, P. Gomes, A. Gomes, J. S. Martines, F. Arosemina, lady, child and servant, W. H. Ridley and lady, Miss Ridley and servant, Miss Ridley, A. Lippman, 8 children and servant.

In steam-ship India, for Glasgow.—James Weakroff and wife, Mrs. W. Wright and 2 infants, J. Ormerod and wife, Geo. Docovra and wife, David Miller, Jno. Reid, Joseph Orr, O. Amundson, R. Cochran, Rev. J. Conolan, A. M. Worcester, W. H. Wells, Mrs. John Malchers, John Malchers, Charles Brown and wife, Mrs. Ann Coleman, Miss Lizzie Glanville, Edward S. Perkins, William Murray, David Craig and wife, John W., Mary and infant, R. H. Coles, Ellen Smollen, Arthur Mullen, Joseph J. Donaldson, John Waters, wife and infant, Mary, Jemmie, Bessie, Polly and Gynnie Jones, Emelio Loper, Mrs. and Charles Loper, Eliza Campbell, David Magee and wife, James Knight, Isabella Broomfield, Mary A. Scanlin, James A. Scanlin.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—P. M. Unn, E. C. Nichols and wife, P. C. Mills, A. Kuhn, F. Harman, R. Wallace, F. S. Harnery and wife, H. Lathrop, Mrs. B. Scamidt, J. Kline and family, G. Thomson, E. Dubar, G. Stamborg, L. Runon, Mr. Huntington and family, C. O. Livingston, S. B. Palmer, J. S. Annksan, Mrs. Deppish, M. G. Reilly, W. H. Warsaw, D. O. Conner and family, F. Ferrington, D. Englen, Mrs. G. H. Rely, Mr. Levmen, Col. H. S. Taff and family, E. Cumming and wife, J. Brows, D. Desmeyer, J. Jones and children, D. J. White, Osser Darmody, J. E. Griffin, Dr. E. Osgood, M. Paden, Geo. O. Jordan, G. L. Anderson, J. Feague, C. Beard.

In steam-ship City of Washington, for Liverpool.—Miss Julia Tremeyne, B. S. Osborn, Mrs. R. R. Baughen, Miss Clara Baughen, Francesconi Joseph, C. O. Schlytien, Frank Bishop, Wm. Amery, Capt. F. D. Whitmore, E. A. Cooper, James L. Slado, Charles S. Kemper, A. Joseph, Benjamin Bearn and wife, John Reynolds, G. H. Farrow, Richard Braeg and wife, Master Thomas Braeg, P. V. Hickey, J. B. Arnold, Miss Agnes Kent.

In steam-ship Denmark, for Liverpool.—Miss S. Powels, Mrs. W. Love, A. M. Graves, J. Alemander, Mr. Needle, Miss Bateman, Miss E. Volsrim, F. Marshall, J. Cook, Miss Fowler, P. Ludin, S. Cooper, Miss P. Cooper, Mrs. H. Makel, Miss B. Nordgrave, Miss Edmonds, J. Brown, A. Yoelin, G. Cognard, Geo. Mulgare, W. Ireson, S. Wilson, Mrs. P. Conlan, H. Waitsker, J. James, F. Cooper, Mrs. F. Cooper, Mrs. H. Nickol.

In steam-ship Batavia, for Liverpool.—E. C. Martin, Dr. J. G. Perry, Wm. Strickland, G. A. Booth, E. D. Bassford, John Peet, Henry Henderson, N. M. Maxwell, M. F. Hard, Wm. Yourell, Thomas Dugan, E. Montalant, Miss Whittemore and maid, A. F. Walcott, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Jewitt, Miss M. A. Morgan nurse and infant, Miss Helen S. Folson and friend, J. H. Davidson, R. W. Powell, J. I. N. Cocks.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Caledonia, from Glasgow.—James Adin, Mrs. Thompson, Wm. Thompson, Jessie Taompson, A. Wallace, Mrs. Mary Chisholm, Miss Margt. Chisholm, C. B. M. Elder, Isa Croall, Miss R. H. Phillips, Capt. Edward Garston, Mrs. Isabella Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Julius Seidler, Rev. Chas. J. Dorsett, Jas. Johnston, Jas. Heman, Thos. Farrell, Wm. Constable, Mary Constable, Angeline Constable, Mrs. Mary Aldred, Miss Anna Manifold, Thos. Reynolds, John Reynolds, Miss Elizabeth Reynolds, Miss Sidney Reynolds.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5:35 | Sun sets.....6:18 | Moon sets....1:02
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..4:24 | Gov. Island.5:13 | Hell Gate....6:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 9.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Deutschland, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Crescent City, Crowell, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Wilmington, Cole, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Concordia, Hedge, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George B. Merrick; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Atlantic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks; Batavia, (Br.,) Moorhead, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Denmark, (Br.,) Andrews, London, National Steam-ship Co.; City of Washington, Jones, Liverpool, John G. Dale; India, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Lafayette, (Fr.,) Rosseau, Havre, George Mackenzie; Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Ashland, Moore, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Witch of the Wave, Batchelder, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.; President Van Ryckevorsel (Dutch,) Bernold, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Jessie, (Br.,) Cook, Cork or Falmouth for orders, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Eolus, (Ger.,) Bending, Sligo, Funch, Edye & Co.; Jenny, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen, F. Schwoon & Co.; E. Meert (Belg.,) ——, Antwerp, W. T. Woodruff; Nuovo Raffaelino, (Ital.,) Durant, Antwerp, C. Wright & Co.; Eugenie, (Br.,) Prentiss, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; Wild Gazelle, Jones, Paysander, S. A., Winchester & Towne.

Brigs Myronus, Higgins, Beyrout, Fabbri & Chauncey; Juliana, (Sp.,) Urutaga, Marseilles and a market, Ferrer & Co.

Schr. Samuel E. Fabens, Crocker, Port Antonio, Jam., B. J. Wenberg; Isabel, Dennerson, St. Jago de Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Atlantic, (Br.,) Barker, Hantsport, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; Peacedale, Baker, Wilmington, Del., H. W. Jackson & Co.; Susanna, Woodman, Boston, H. P. Brown & Co.; Gertrude Howes, Smith, Boston, E. Crowell & Co.; Ella Brown, Robinson, Boston.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Dorian, (Br.,) Young, Marseilles Aug. 13, Menton 14th, Almeria 18th, Malaga 22d and Gibraltar 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced light N. and N. E. winds, with fine weather; Aug. 28, wind veering from S. to W., with a heavy westerly swell; 30th, strong breeze, (S.,) with a heavy sea; same date, lat. 42 2 N., lon. 28 36, passed schr. Polly, (Br.,) standing E; Aug. 30 to Sept. 4, unsteady winds from N. W. to S., and a heavy swell; Sept. 6, lat 42 50, N., lon. 57 45, signaled ship Great Western, from Liverpool for New-York; 6th, lat. 42 24, lon. 63, bark Banbside, of and from London for Baltimore; wind South with foggy weather; 17th, light southerly winds with a thick fog; 18th, fresh N. N. E. winds and fine clear weather; received a pilot off Nantucket Light-ship; has had strong westerly winds and rough sea to the Banks, and from thence moderate weather; Sept. 7, lat. 41 57, lon. 64 12, spoke bark Clara, (N. G.,) from Bremen for Philadelphia; no date, off Montauk, spoke bark Atalanta, (N. G.,) from Bremen for New-York. The D. brings 815 passengers.

Steam-ship Caledonia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow Aug. 23 and Moville 25th, with mdse. and 230 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds throughout the passage; Sept. 4, lat. 45 18 N., lon. 50 30 W., passed brig Alma, (of Feramh,) and spoke fishing schr. John A. Lewis, (of Provincetown,) both at anchor; Schr. John A. Lewis had taken 1,300 quintals of fresh fish and 15 hhds. of salt, and reports plenty of fish in that locality.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, 6th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Ship Armstrong, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Owens, Newport, Eng., 43 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Had strong westerly winds to the Banks, from thence 15 ds.; Aug. 24, was boarded on the Banks by fishing schr. Metropolis, (of Provincetown,) all well; would take a week to fill; Sept. 1, lat. 42, lon. 64, encountered a heavy gale, commencing E. S. E., veering E. N. E., blew hard, hauling again to W. S. W. with tremendous heavy squalls and fearful cross sea; hove to at commencement of storm on starboard tack, which lasted 16 hours; 10 A. M. was struck by heavy sea on starboard bow, which shook the vessel very much but did no damage on deck; storm appeared to pass to W. of us; took a pilot off boat No. 4, lat. 40 40, lon. 69 20.

Ship Missouri, Bradburn, Glasgow July 31, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Had strong W. S. W. winds to lon. 30 W.; since light S. and S. W. winds, calms, and very thick weather; Sept. 7, Nantucket Light-ship bearing N. W. 40 miles, took a pilot from boat No. 13; since have had light N. and E. winds; was 22 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark M. E. Corning, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Roach, Cardiff 40 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Took northern passage, and had light S. W. winds with a heavy N. W. sea most of the passage; Sept. 2, had a heavy gale, commencing at S. E. and veering to S. W., lasting 6 hours; received no damage; was 17 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Atalanta, (N. G.,) Hogeman, Bremen 47 ds., with mdse. and 47 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather up to the Banks; Aug. 28, on the Banks had a heavy hurricane, commencing at S. E., and veering to W., lasting 4 hours; received no damage.

Bark Agir, (Norw.,) Wisnes, Havre July 18, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks; Sept. 3 lat 41 30, lon. 67, had a hurricane from S. E., during which lost fore and main top-gallant masts, fore and main sails, &c.

Bark Galathea, (Norw.,) Mathesen, Cardiff 41 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Sept. 2, lat. 41 30, lon. 67 30, had a hurricane from S. E. to S. W. lasting 8 hours; has been 20 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Freden, (Norw.,) Neilsen, Cardiff 41 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Sept. 2, lat. 41 6, lon. 67 30, had a hurricane from S. E. to S. W., during which lost and split sails.

Bark Jens Lassen, (Norw.,) Patterson, Cardiff 41 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 21 ds. from thence with light winds and fogs; Sept. 2, lat. 46 30, lon. 65, had a hurricane from S. E. to S., during which lost and split sails.

Bark Triumph, (of Portland,) Cheney, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Youngs & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had strong S. E. winds up to Hatteras, thence 8 ds., with N. E. winds.

Bark Czarina, (of St. Andrews,) Nichols, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig T. H. Haviland, (of Arichat,) Douten, Little Glace Bay 16 ds., with 433 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Has had light S. W. winds and fogs the entire passage; Sept. 2, off George's Shoals, had a hurricane from S. E. to S. W., lasting 8 hours; lost and split sails; Sept. 2, lat. 41 15, lon. 65, passed a vessel's deck, with beams attached; had been but a short time in the water.

Brig Presto, (Norw.,) Olsen, Riga 63 ds., with hemp to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Took the northern passage and had variable weather; was 14 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig [illegible], (of Boston,) Cook, Sagua 16 ds., with [illegible] Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Aug. 29, lat. 35, lon. 77 30, had a heavy gale from E. S. E.; shifted cargo; left in port bark "Hapsburg," for Philadelphia, in about 5 ds.

Brig C. H. Pickering, (of Deer Isle,) Torrey, Pensacola 19 ds., with yellow pine to C. M. Parke—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co. Was 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with light N. E. winds.

Brig Como, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Williams, Seville 34 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Made the middle passage, and had fine weather with light S. W. winds and calms.

Brig Annie Ingram, (Br.,) Cochran, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds. with plaster and steel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Annie Collins, (Br.,) Conkling, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Lily, Hughes, Charleston, S. C., 10 ds., with lumber and empty carboys to James Murray—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds; sld. in co. with brig B. Young, for Philadelphia.

Schr. My Rover, Brown, Charleston, S. C., 10 ds., with lumber and empty carboys to Evans, Ball & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. N. E. winds.

Schr. C. H. Eaton, Shackford, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Luola Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell. Had strong N. E. winds throughout the passage; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, (of Brookhaven,) Homan, Georgetown, S. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Co. Had strong N. W. winds throughout the passage; was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Helen M. Condon, Condon, Sidney, C. B., 14 ds., with 215 tons coal to International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Drake, St. George, N. B., 9 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. C. Atwater, Mott, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Morelight, Blatchford, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. E. E. Stimpson, Price, St. John, N. B., 9 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Ruth Thomas, Dodge, Bangor, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. Convert, Warren, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Lincoln, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. M. E. Taber, Aldrige, Providence, for Georgetown.

Schr. Adeline Elwood, Hawkins, Sidney, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas-light Co.

Schr. American Eagle, McFarland, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. General Grant, Eaton, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. Benjamin Strong, Hoyt, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. F. C. Yates, Breamer, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. William Boardman, Fuller, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Sam Weller, Blake, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Samuel Goodwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Guide, Lamphear, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. James Sprague, Hoyt, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Columbia, Jessup, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. May Flower, Harper, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. E. Gibbs, Rollins, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Henry May, Racket, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Palladium, Foster, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Clark, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. C. B. Markel, Bishop, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. J. R. Brick, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Sun Beam, Holmes, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. H. G. King, Parker, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Hudson, Post, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Planet, Pratt, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Josephine, Allen, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. L. Perkins, Halsey, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Geo. Holyoke.

Schr. Hannah, Blackman, Arnold, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Staten Islander, Dehart, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pacific, Ferris, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Stampede, Whitmore, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to George E. Holyoke.

Schr. Wave, Stanley, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to E. J. Peters.

Schr. Tabitha Hannah, Dill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Orizimbo, Wood, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Jessie, ——, Millbridge, with lumber to master.

Schr. Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Shulee, N. S., 14 ds., with piling to James Murray.

Schr. Carl, Ferguson, Belfast 6 ds., with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Mystic, Freeman, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. Sabao, Lamson, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. Ella, Francis, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Thomas Rowe, Allen, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. James Bradley, Bradley, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Fannie Simmons, Harrington, Spruce Head.

Schr. Lucy Hall, Hall, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Alert, Hulse, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Gypsy, Hunt, Port Johnson, for Newport.

Schr. May Blossom, Hall, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Revenge, ——, Bath, with lumber to master.

Schr. Whisper, Taylor, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldrige, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Sylvester, Hale, Coleman, Fall River.

Schr. Henry, Baker, New-Haven.

Schr. Alida, Kinch, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Blackstone, Wixon, Providence.

Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Dighton.

Schr. Isabella Jewett, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Fannie Keating, Paine, Richmond.

WIND—E. S. E. cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Lafayette, for Havre; Deutschland, for Bremen; City of Washington, Batavia and Denmark, for Liverpool; Vandalia, for Hamburg; India, for Glasgow; Atlantic, for Liverpool; Wilmington, for Galveston; Concordia, George Washington and Western Metropolis, for New-Orleans; Crescent City, for Havana; Ashland, for Fernandina; Magnolia and Huntsville, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wyanoke and George B. Upton, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 9.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York.

Steamer Falcon, Baltimore, is outward bound.

Steamers are detained by a heavy N. E. gale.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 9.—The United States frigates Constitution and Saratoga, having on board the Midshipmen of the Naval Academy, have returned from their Summer cruise, and are now at anchor eight miles below the fort. They will lay there four or five days, and then proceed to Annapolis.

Passed in for Baltimore bark Lynet, from Liverpool; schrs. Addie E. Payson and Lascemone, from Spanish Main.

A N. E. storm prevails here. The Roads are full of shipping.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept. 8.—Arr. bark Eliza A. Cochran, of Bucksport, from Philadelphia, for Portland. Reports having been ashore on the night of the 6th inst. on Pasque Island, Vineyard Sound, and came off on the 7th, after throwing over about 10 tons of coal. No damage was done to the vessel.

Also arr. schrs. Georgie Staples, from Philadelphia, for Boston; Margaret, from Port Johnson, for Salem; Redondo, from Elizabethport, for Marblehead; Wreath, from Calais, for Providence; Nelson, do., for New-Bedford.

Returned—schr. Fanny Elder, with fore gaff broken and loss of flying jib.

Sld.—Schrs. New Globe and Governor Coney.

9th—A. M., arr. schr. A. Tirrill, from Philadelphia, for Boston.

Sld.—Schrs. F. Nelson, Sinaloa, Ida and Annie, L. & M. Reed, and Ephraim and Anna.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 9.—Cld. steam-ships Montgomery and San Salvador for New-York, and Tonawanda for Philadelphia.

SUPERIOR
GASOLINE
PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR THE BEST GAS-MACHINES NOW IN USE.
J. H. WICKES,
No. 120 Maiden-lane, New-York.

REAL IRISH POPLINS.
Inferior goods under the above designation, and represented as our manufacture, having been introduced into the American market, we feel it due both to our customers and to ourselves, to inform the public that all goods manufactured by us have our trade-mark and authentic ticket attached to either end of the roller, without which none are genuine.
PIM BROTHERS & CO.
DUBLIN, 8th mo., 1st, 1871.

Warren Range,
With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES radically cured without the knife, caustic, or detention from business; diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.